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A 25-ROUND FIGHT.

In Which Ears, Eyes And Noses Were Split.

A FIERCE ENCOUNTER IN THE RING.

At the Last of the Fight, One of Jeffries' Gloves Flew Off and He Was Given the Decision by the Referee.

Ringside Coney Island Sporting Club, New York, Special.—James J. Jeffries retains the championship of the world. Referee George Siler gave him the decision at the end of the 25th round, over Sailor Sharkey Friday night. It was one of the most marvelous battles that has taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island Club house witnessed the desperate struggle for supremacy. In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight, in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty, Sharkey forced the issue, and like a bull terrior was at his man with both hands unceasingly. In those twenty rounds Jeffries great weight and brawn helped to hold off the sailor and in the 22d round he swung back a couple of vicious upper cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the 24th and 25th, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' vicious blows. One minute before the gong sounded to end the fight, Jeffries' left glove came off and practically the contest was over. The referee motioned to Jeffries' corner; an American flag was flung around the champion's shoulders and the crowd, outside and in the arena cheered wildly. The crowd on the opposite and in Sharkey's corner yelled for Sharkey, and thus the men were led to their dressing rooms. The thousands of spectators were banked forty feet high in the building, the place being packed from ringside to rafters and the aisles around the ring were lined. The tremendous crowd sweated under the glare of 400 arc lights, fifteen feet or less from the canvas of the squared circle. The heat was intense. The fighters were almost exhausted, and the spectators shrieked themselves hoarse.

It seemed at first as though it would be a short fight, for in the second round Jeffries put the sailor to the ropes with a left on the jaw and the referee began to call off the seconds as Sharkey kneeled on the floor. But from the third round on Sharkey, with his vicious swings to the ribs and the jaw, kept the crowd on its feet waiting for a knock out.

Jeffries stood the terrific punishment, and with his eye, nose and ear split, came back just as viciously in the last three rounds and almost retrieved himself. Then came the unfortunate and unsatisfactory ending. Jeffries' glove flying off, bringing the fight to an end, although the crowd urged Sharkey to rush in and end it. This he tried to do, but Jeffries fought him back, and referee Siler rushed to the rescue. It was noticed that Jeffries used his weight to the best advantage, throwing himself all over the sailor, but the latter did his share of the hugging, too, and both were warned repeatedly.

Ten thousand spectators gathered around the ringside. A preliminary event of ten rounds at 128 pounds, preceded the big event and Kid Goulette, of Rochester, who looked a great deal like Jeffries on a small scale, was beaten by Tommy Moran, of Brooklyn. Then, after half an hour's delay, Tom Sharkey could be seen making his way through the crowds. He was well received, but Jeffries was cheered to the echo.

Two Men Hurt.

Petersburg, Va., Special.—A trestle on the Richmond, Petersburg & Carolina railroad, near Nottoway river, in course of erection, collapsed Saturday, carrying down with it L. H. Rann, of St. Paul, Minn., and J. J. Thompson, of South Gaston, N. C., badly crushing their skulls. They were brought to this city fir treatment, but there is no hope for their recovery.

Schley's Welcome at Greensboro.

Greensboro, N. C., Special.—Four thousand people and the city band were at the station Friday night at 7:30 o'clock to greet Rear Admiral Schley as he passed through en route for Atlanta. The admiral made a short speech from the rear end of the car. He thanked those assembled for the enthusiasm manifested, which he considered not so much a tribute to himself as to the cause he represented. "I am no speaker," said he, "The sentiment of my speech-making is best contained in my address at Santiago, of July 3rd, 1898."

Education Qualification in Georgia.

Atlanta, Special.—The constitutional amendment of the Georgia House of Representatives, has recommended the passage of Representative Hardwick's bill, disfranchising the negro. The bill imposes an educational qualification on the negro voter and Mr. Hardwick stated plainly that its object was to rid the State of the illiterat and purchaseable negro vote. It is believed the passage of the bill by the House is assured.

Proclamation by Aguinaldo.

Manila, By Cable.—Aguinaldo has issued a proclamation announcing that the American Congress will meet in December to decide whether "the imperialistic policy" and "this bloody war" are to be continued. He exhorts his soldiers to conduct themelves so that Congress will consider them worthy of independence and requests the priests to abstain from politics and to redeem the Church from the bad name the misdeeds of the friars have given it.

JUDGE SIMONTON'S DECISION.

Hands Down an Opinion in the Railroad Cases.

Judge Simonton's opinion in the tax assessment case, in which he grants an injunction against the corporation commission, Auditor and Treasurer to prevent the tax levied for 1899 from being collected on the Southern, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line and Atlantic and North Carolina railroads, and directs that the assessment of 1897 shall stand, is a long one, making five newspaper columns. The allegation by the railroads was that in making the assessment, the corporation commission had exceeded its power; that the mode of assessment was so different from that as to other property as to there being equal protection of law; that there is systematic undervaluation of property other than railroad property and that railroad property is valued higher than that of individuals. The questions raised are Federal questions, under the fourteenth amendment. Each case depends upon the construction and application of the U. S. constitution. If the statutes under which the corporation commission acts conflict with the United States constitution, then the commission and State officers, acting under its proceeding, may be enjoined.

The question as to whether the commission has power to levy assessment on the property of railroads is decided negatively. The act of 1891, creating the railroad commission, gave it no power to levy assessments. That act was effective in April, while the machinery act of 1891, which gave power to the commission to assess, was ratified in March. It therefore amended the commission act. It would be an anomaly if the amending act should precede the act amended. The legislature of 1899, in creating the corporation commission, declared that it should perform all duties and exercise the powers imposed upon the railroad commission by chapter 32, acts of 1891, but that chapter confers no power to assess. Chapter 687, acts of 1897, authorizes the railroad commission, corporation commission, or such board as shall succeed to their duties, to assess property which has escaped taxation. This act recognizes the existence of the railroad commission and its powers and leaves to inference entirely the idea that one is substituted for the other. If no other act creates the corporation commission into a board of appraisement and assessment of railroad property, this act cannot do so by indirection. It must be borne in mind that the legislation now under discussion is not remedial legislation.

In conclusion the judge says that on the whole the conclusion cannot be resisted that either intentionally or accidentally the corporation commission was not clothed with the power of appraising and assessing railroad property, and that its attempted action, herein complained of, is without authority of law.

Saturday Clerk of Court Riddick received Judge Simonton's opinion in the above case. The proposed assessment would increase the railroads' assessment $9,000,000. It is construed here that the decision means an injunction granted until a hearing. The clerk sent the opinion (12 pages) to a printer, so as to have it ready Monday morning.

It is to be regretted that this conclusion renders unnecessary the discussion of the merits of the case, presented so ably and fully by counsel on both sides. The conclusion reached, while it stops the hand of the court, now simply postpones the decision on the grave questions underlying the case. This postponement, however, will not operate to excuse the complainants from the payment of taxes. The provisions of the revenue act of 1897 are in full force and taxes therein provided must be paid.

State News Notes.

Sales of gold mining property in the John's river gold fields in Burke and Caldwell counties within the past two weeks aggregate about $15,000. Besides the sales already completed, a number of tracts are held under option. Walter Brem has negotiated the sales for a Virginia mining company.

Raleigh on Monday night had one of the strongest wind storms in the history of the place. No great damage was done, for the wind was strong and steady, but not of sufficinet velocity to do serious harm. However, from 10 o'clock in the night until Tuesday morning, the wind sustained a velocity of forty miles an hour, and this is the highest steady velocity that has occurred since the weather bureau was established in 1887.

George Deitz was accidentally shot through the heart by the discharge from a shot gun in the hands of his playmate, Charley Cline, Saturday at Hickory. The accident took place in the front yard of his father, Mr. John Deitz, one of Hickory's barbers. Drs. Charles N. Menzies and H. L. Abernathy were summoned, but unable to arrive on the scene before death occurred, which was only a few moments after the discharge.

The Goldsboro Lumber Company made a shipment yesterday of twenty carloads of lumber, destined for Germany. The lumber goes to Pinner's Point, Norfolk, where it will be loaded on steamers.—New Bern Journal.

Winston shipped over one and a half million pounds of manufactured tobacco this month.

Treasurer Worth when asked how many state bonds have never been sent in for exchange, replied: "Only about $200,000 worth." He added that he did not believe these would ever come in.

A majority of the registered voters of Salisbury cast their votes Monday in favor of the issue of bonds .Only five who were opposed to the issue showed enough interest to vote against it. The total number of votes cast for the issue was 386; there were 601 on the registration books.

Judging from the reports given out by the local dealers at Wilmington, the oyster supply for this year is fearfully short, and from the present outlook, the supply of the famous New river oysters will be exhausted. A representative local dealer states that over 1,000 gallons of oysters were shipped from Wilmington the fourth week in October, 1898, and the shipment for the same week of this year will not exceed fifty gallons, a very decided falling off in one year's time, and the cause of the shortage, he says, can not be understood.

SCHLEY IN ATLANTA.

The Hero Of Santiago Welcomed In The Gate City.

HANDSOME LOVING CUP PRESENTED.

The State Officers and Thousands of People Turn Out to Pay Their Respects to Him.

Atlanta, Ga., Special.—Rear Admiral Schley wasenthusiastically welcomed to Atlanta Saturday. The arrival of the train at an early hour prevented a large crowd from being present at the depot but the reception was none the less warm. In the party besides the admiral were Mrs. Schley, Miss Latterman, Gen. Felix Agnus and Mr. Louis Garthe of Baltimore and the Atlanta reception committee.

After a short reception at the Kimball house the ladies and gentlemen of the party were escorted to the State capitol where they were met by a great crowd of people on the capitol grounds and were welcomed in the governor's reception room by the chief executive, United States Senators and Congressmen, judges of the supreme bench and others. From here they were escorted to the hall of the house of representatives.

Admiral Schley after an introduction expressed his his appreciation of his welcome.

At 1:30 o'clock after reviewing the military parade, the exercises at the auditorium began in the presence of 12,000 people.

Col. W. A. Hemphill presented the loving cup bearing this inscription: "Presented to Rear Admiral Winfield Scott Schley by the Citizens of Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 4th, 1899."

Admiral Schley in accepting the cup made a short speech which was frequently interrupted by vigorous cheers from his hearers. After the exercises Admiral Schley and the gentlemen of the party were entertained at a luncheon at the Piedmont Driving Club.

Mrs. Schley and Miss Letterman were given a reception by the ladies.

A reception at the Capital City club in the evening closed the honors of the day.

Our Trde in China.

Washington, D. C., Special.—For the past year, under instructions from the President, the State Department has been quietly negotiating for the consummation of American interests in China. The officials of the State Department flatly refuse to make any statement relative to the measure of success that has attended their efforts, though it is admitted that the subject is so far still open, although the prospects of ultimate success are regarded as highly encouraging. A government official in high reputation who has large experience in Chinese questions, is authority for the statement that our government does not apprehend any immediate injury to American interests from the political moves that are being made in China. On the contrary, the conditions are such in the Flowery Kingdom that there is reason to believe that so far from restraining the operations of the United States in the matter of trade extension in that quarter, nations which have under one or another pretext seized upon portions of the Chinese coast would actually welcome our advent as calculated to materially assist their own efforts to break down Chinese conservation and open up vast markets in the interior of China to the trade of civilized nations.

Frost Kills the Fever.

New Orleans, Special.—The report of frost throughout the country contiguous to New Orleans has practically wound up the fever situation in Louisiana for the present season. Ice and frost and temperature as low as 28 degrees was general along the railroad lines running into this city.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Biela's double comet has been seen with the naked eye in Chili. This comet was first discovered in 1826. The period of its revolution is about six and two-thirds years.

Under the inheritance tax laws the amount payable to the Federal government on the Vanderbilt estate is likely to approximate $2,000,000, while the amount that will be paid to the State will be $500,000 more.

We are far more important in our own estimation than we are in the estimation of any one else. Don't forget this!

Situation Critical.

London, By Cable.—The evacuation of Colenso is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of Gen. Sir George Stewart White an extremely difficult operation. Colenso is the point where the railway from Ladysmith crosses the Tugela river, which is now in flood. The town itself is of small importance.

Proposed Naval Stores Trust.

Savannah, Ga., Special.—For several days there have been rumors here that all the naval stores houses in the South are to be formed into one company and an effort made to control the entire output of spirits in the South. The general plan is for the organization of one company with a capital of $12,000,000 to buy up all this business. It is said the factors of some of the larger houses in Savannah will be given options on the business. According to reports the Central office will be opened in Savannah.

MURDER IN WILKES COUNTY.

John Coleman Killed His Sister-in-Law, Then Himself.

Story Ending in Two Murders

A special from Winston says: Particulars were received here of a double murder near Lovelace, Wilkes county. John Coleman shot and instantly killed his sister-in-law, Mrs. Dora Chambers, and then placed the gun to his head and fired, killing himself. Mrs. Chambers had been living near Coleman, and the two were said to be quite intimate. Coleman's wife died suddenly last February, and there was suspicion of foul play. It is said Mrs. Chambers had threatened to tell what she knew of the matter and this caused Coleman to kill her and then himself. Both leave several children.

State Health Conference.

The Health Conference, which is attended by the State Board of Health has been in session at Wilson. The subjects under discussion were: "Old Age and How to Attain It," "Vaccination as an Economic Measure," "Malaria and Mosquitoes," "Practical Hints on Drinking Water." Among the prominent visitors present were: Dr. George G. Thomas, of Wilmington, President State Board of Health; Richard H. Lewis, of Raleigh, secretary; J. L. Nicholson, of Richlands, H. H. Dobson, of Milton; H. W. Lewis, of Jackson and W. T. Pate, of Gibson.

State News Notes.

State Treasurer Worth will institute a queer suit against the American Bank Note Company for violation of a contract, and to compel it to pay interest on a debt which the State contracted based on the company's good faith. The State Treasurer saw personally the officials of the company at New York and was told work was in progress and that the bonds would be rushed. Now the Treasurer's lawyer writes that the company has done no work and that it admits that it was deceiving the Treasurer in all its promises. The Treasurer says that never in his whole business experience has he known such conduct. The State bought two farms, these to be paid for from the proceeds of the sale of the bonds, the money to be paid to the State upon delivery of the bonds. The State is therefore now paying interest on the bonds and on the debt, too. It is this latter interest which Treasurer Worth declares he will make the bank note company pay.

The Raleigh Post declares that there are millions of feet of merchantable white pine timber in the forests of Western North Carolina. Because of the difficulty of getting the product to market the lumbering industry in that region has remained undeveloped. But increasing scarcity will bring the timber into market, and if the people of North Carolina be wise in their day and generation they will profit by the experience of the people in the Northern States and make time regulations for the prevention of wanton ravage of their forests. The wooded lands may be recklessly laid waste, as have been the forests in Pennsylvania, or they may be made sources of permanent productiveness. The forests add to the fertility of cultivated areas, hold in check destructive floods, prevent aridity and promote health.

One of the most important opinions filed by the supreme court Tuesday was in the case of the State vs. Smith from Johnston. In the Smith case the court grants a new trial, Judge Clark dissenting. Smith was the negro who was in jail here some months to prevent lynching. He attacked three young white men during the Christmas revelries, while they were passing his house, killed one and dangerously wounded another. The court says that the night before there had been rioting between whites and blacks at Selma; that Smith had been reading and thinking about the Wilmington riots, and that when he saw the men in disguise he thought they had come to kill him.

The weather report for October shows that the mean temperature was 62 degrees, which is 3 above the average for the month. The highest wind velocity was 41 miles an hour on the 31st, from the North. The total rainfall was 5.12 inches, the average for October being only 4.10. There were three light frosts and one heavy one.

The State charters the Charlotte Clothing Manufacturing Company, capital $40,000; J. C. Burroughs and others, stockholders.

The amount of apples placed on the North Wilkesboro market is enormous. The price paid is from 20 cents to 45 cents only for the finest of apples.

The Attorney General decides that Sparks circus is by law to pay $50 tax to the State and $50 to the county for each day it performs. The owner of the circus says he cannot pay this tax and will leave the State.

State Auditor Ayer says the returns from the counties show a gratifying increase of taxable values this year. These figures will not appear in this year's report, but in that of 1900. So far the returns are in from 57 counties and these show an increase in the value of real and personal property over 1898 of $9,683,000. The quadrennial assessment is made this year and the increase is due perhaps, the Auditor thinks, to good work by the assessors in some counties. Every one of the 57 counties shows an increase, ranging from $1,000 to over $1,090,000. Mecklenburg leads, with $1,200,000 increase. Other counties showing the largest increase so far reported are Buncombe $596,000, Forsyth $549,000. Rowan $538,000, Beaufort $468,000.

The terrific windstorm, which prevailed along the cost, struck Raleigh. A number of trees and fences were blown down while signs and awnings were injured no little. The wind attained a velocity of over forty miles an hour.

Stone is being taken from a quarry near Hillsboro to furnish the ballast for the North Carolina railroad between this city and Goldsboro. This road will also be equipped with heavier rails during the coming winter.—Greensboro Telegram.

Messrs. Stokes Penland and J. H. Hyams, who have recently moved to Linville Falls, Burke county, are making extensive improvements there. They intend to make the place a summer resort. It has an elevation of 3,700 feet, and is within a half-mile of Linville Falls and of Linville Cave. By the way, this cave has recently been explored for more than a mile, and its extent is still a matter of guess-work. It is hollowed out of the limestone cliffs under "Humpback" Mountain, in McDowell county, and there are many stalactite and stalagmites.

STORY OF DEFEAT.

How the British Regiments Were Captured.

THEIR AMMUNITION GAVE OUT.

The Occurrences Are Seen in a Brighter Light, After the Official Report Came In.

London, By Cable.—The War Office has received a dispatch from General White, commanding the British forces at Ladysmith, reporting that the Royal Irish Fusileers, No. 10 Mountain Battery and the Gloucestershire Regiment, were surrounded in the hills by the Boers and, after losing heavily, were obliged to captulate. General White says that the casualties have not yet been ascertained. It is reported that 2,000 British were captured.

London, by Cable.—The British War Office has made public a dispatch received from General White, describing the operations of Monday. It was as follows:

"Ladysfith, Oct. 31, 7.50 p m.

"I took out from Ladysmith a brigade of mounted troops, two brigade divisions of Royal Artillery, the Natal Field Battery and two brigades of infantry, to reconnoitre in force the enemy's main position to the north and, if the opportunity should offer, to capture the hill behind Farquhar's farm, which had on the previous day been held in strength by the enemy. In connection with this advance a column consisting of the Tenth Mountain Artillery, four and a half companies of the Gloucesters and six companies of the Royal Irish Fusileers, Lieutenant Colonel Shelton and Major Adye, deputy assistant adjutant general, was dispatched at 11 p. m. on the 29th to march by night up Bells-Spruit and seize Nicholson's Nek, or some position near Nicholson's Nek, thus turning the enemy's right flank. The main advance was successfully carried out, the objective point of the attack being found evacuated and an artillery duel between our field batteries and the enemy's guns occurred, and it is understood to have caused heavy loss to the enemy. The reconnoisance forced the enemy to fully disclose his position and, after a strong counter attack on our right, the infantry brigade and cavalry having been repulsed, the troops were slowly withdrawn to camp, pickets being left on observation. Late in the engagement the naval contingent under Captain Lambeton, of H. M. S. Powerful, came into action and silenced, with their extremely accurate fire, the enemy's guns of position.

"The circumstances which attended the movements of Lieutenant Colonel Carlton's column are not yet fully known, but from reports received the column appears to have carried out the night march unmolested until within two miles of Nicholson's Nek. At this point two boulders rolled from the hill and a few rifle shots stampeded the infantry ammunition mules. The stampede spread to the battery mules, which broke loose from their leaders and got away with practically the whole of the gun equipment and the greater portion of the regimental small arm ammunition. The reserve was similarly lost. The infantry battalions, however, fixed bayonets, and accompanied by the personel of the artillery, seized a hill on the left of road two miles from the Nek, with but little opposition. There they remained unmolested until dawn, the time being occupied in organizing the defence of the hill and constructing stone sangers and walls as cover from fire. At dawn a skirmishing attack on our position was commenced by the enemy, but made no way until 9.30 a. m, when strong re-enforcements enabled them to rush to the attack with great energy. Their fire became very searching and two companies of the Gloucesters in an advanced position, were ordered to fall back. The enemy then pressed to short range, the losses on our side becoming very numerous.

"At 3 p. m. our ammunition was practically exhausted, the position was cantured and several of the column fell into the hands of the enemy. The enemy treated our wounded with humanity, General Joubert at once dispatching a letter to me, offering a safe conduct to doctors and ambulances to remove the wounded. A medical officer and parties to render first aid to the wounded were dispatched to the scene of action from Ladysmith last night, and the ambulance at dawn this morning. The want of success of the column was due to the misfortune of the mules stampeding and the consequent loss of the guns and small arm ammunition reserve. The official list of casualties and prisoners will be reported shortly. The latter are understood to have been sent by rail to Pretoria Security of Ladysmith is no way affected."

The gloom caused by the British disaster at Ladysmith, was in a measure relieved by this story giving an account of the heroic stand made by the decimated battalions until their last cartridges were gone. The British nerve was momentarily shaken by General White's use of the word "capitulate" in his first telegram, but now that it is known that the Gloucesters and Fusileers fought against overwhelming odds, and upheld the best traditions of the British army, the tension has been relieved, since there is no longer ground to dread that the loss of life to men was accompanied by dishonor.

A Hopeful Report.

Manila, By Cable.—General Hughes, commanding in the Visayan district, has sent in an encouraging report. He says the island of Negros is now more peaceful and orderly than for 20 years. The planters are pursuing their business undisturbed by the bands of brigands who had long levied tribute on them. The Americans have scattered the brigands and propose to pursue them until they are effectually suppressed.

SEVERE COAST STORM.

Many Points Sustain Heavy Losses of Property.

Wilmington, N. C., Special.—Authoritative reports from Wrightsville and Carolina Beaches say that the storm, which reached the height of its fury at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning, has wrought great havoc to property at these points. No loss of life is reported. At Wrightsville there are sixty odd cottages and of this number fifteen are a total loss and the others badly damaged. The loss is estimated from $20,000 to $25,000. The trestle of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad and track aggregating in extent about three miles is a wreck and the damage is conservatively estimated at from $40,000 to $50,000. At Wrightsville Sound, on the mainland about one mile this side of the beach considerable damage was also done and this is estimated at several thousand. Two large summer hotels on the beach were not destroyed, but were damaged to some extent. At Carolina Beach, near the mouth of the river, there are about 25 cottages, boat and club houses and a large hotel. About 18 of these were totally destroyed and the remaining badly damaged. The loss is placed at from $12,000 to $15,000. Both beaches were deserted on account of the season.

A special to the Star from Southport says that there was considerable damage also along the water front there by the storm, but no loss of life reported. A small passenger steamer and a tug, the Blanche, were beached. No other news of damage to shipping has reached here. The Clyde steamer New York, Captain Ingram, arrived from New York Tuesday evening. She encountered the storm off Frying Pan lightship, but rode it out with slight damage to her cargo of general merchandise. The damage in the city along the wharves, by reason of the high tide will approximate about $2,000.

The maximum velocity of the wind here was about 60 miles an hour. At the beaches and at Southport the velocity was estimated from 75 to 90 miles per hour.

Thirteen Sailors Drowned.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The steamer Navahoe, Captain Staples, arrived here Wednesday morning from New York. On Monday she encountered the gale, stood out to sea, and hove to for 18 hours. On Tuesday, about 50 miles east of Charleston lightship, she rescued Captain John Gaskill, sole survivor of the crew of the steamer George L. Colwell, of Detroit, bound to New York from Fernandina, Fla., with a cargo of lumber. Captain Gaskill was clinging to a piece of wreckage of his lost vessel to which he had clung for 22 hours. Captain Gaskill says that the storm struck him with full force at daylight. The fury of the wind and force of the waves caused his vessel to spring a leak. The vessel broke into pieces. This was about ten miles northeast of Cape Romain. Captain Gaskill and crew of 13 clung to the wreckage which turned over several times. He saw ten of his crew engulfed in the waves and is of the opinion that others shared like fates. Captain Gaskill laments the loss of his crew deeply.

ThePresident at Richmond.

Richmond, Va., Special.—The demonstration here was successful in many respects, despite the forbidding weather. The civic carnival parade had to be abandoned, and the decorations of the buildings presented a dedraggled and woe-begone appearance. But the people, residents as well as visitors, from other Virginia cities and points outside the State, who came to witness the launching and see the President, were enthusiastic, and, as far as possible, put the best foot foremost. The presidential train arrived on time and as it skirted through the suburbs of the city the howitzer battery fired a presidential salute. At Elba station in the West End, where the President debarked and took a carriage for the Jefferson Hotel, he was formally welcomed by Mayor Taylor.

A Six Story Building Falls.

Chicago, Ill., Special.—Three men are dead and three other persons are reported missing as the result of the collapse of a six-story building at 139 and 141 West Lake street. Considerable damage was done adjoining property and during the excitement it was reported that as many as 40 lives had been lost. About $200,000 damage was done.

Child Killed at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Special.—The storm passing up the coast was severe here Monday night. The wind reached a velocity of 85 miles. A small frame dwelling, inhabited by a colored family, was wrecked. One child was killed and three others injured. Shipping in the harbor suffered no damage and no marine disasters are reported. The steel draw, 140 feet long, over Wappoo creek, was blown off its piers into the stream. The keeper went down with the bridge, but escaped without serious injury.

The Harricane at Newberne.

Newbern, N. C., Special.—A hurricane passed through this section Monday night. The tide was two feet higher than ever before. Small boats were thrown into the public streets. At midnight the firemen fought fire from lime barrels catching fire in the water. Many tons of salt and sugar in bags melted and ran into the river. Eight saw mills are shut down today and the river is full of floating cotton and lumber. Nothing is heard as yet from the coast country.

To Establish a National Park.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—A call has been sent out by the parks and forestry committee of the Asheville board of trade to all persons interested in forest preservation and in the establishment of a national Southern park in the Alleghany Mountains for an inter-State convention, to be held here November 22. The purpose of the convention is to form a permanent association to induce Congress to establish a national Southern park and to influence legislation in favor of scientific forestry.

AS BAD AS ANANIAS

Are Some Man, Says Bill Arp, The Philosopher.

TAKES HONESTY AS SUBJECT.

And Writes Letter on the Dishonesty and Deceit of Some of the People Now Living.

"Honesty is the best policy," said Ben Franklin, and Richard Whatley, the great theologian, added, "But he who acts on that principle is not an honest man."

The truth is, that real, genuine honesty is not a policy at all, for policy requires thought, plan and generally some dissimulation. It comes from the head, the brain; whereas honesty is a moral principle that comes from the heart, and takes no time for thought. Policy is a cold, hard word; honesty a warm, genial, neighborly one. The poets like it next best to love—Hearns says, "It's guid to be honest and true," and Pope says "An honest man's the noblest work of God. The best definition of the word is, "free from deceit, just in speech and action, fair in dealing and worthy to be trusted."

But Wilmington frauds and provokingly Penn deceivers are the advertisers of patent medicines. Everybody knows that nine-tenths of their nostrums are humbugs and their certificates of wonderful cures are either made up or paid for, and yet the sick or the diseased will strain their credulity and take another chance to be restored. That's all right if there is no harm in the medicine, but we do get very tired looking at the conspicuous heads and faces of doctors and patients in the newspapers. Ordinary lying that has no malice in it is not a cardinal sin. It is not forbidden in the ten commandments. Ananias was not suddenly punished for lying unto men, but he had lied unto God. He sought to defraud the Lord's treasury—and there is many a church member doing the same thing now. They make no sacrifice. They withhold a part and lie unto their own consciences. The poor widow's mite is still a bigger thing than a rich man's large donation.

I wonder what kind of a world we would have if everybody was good. I don't mean religious, but kind and just and honest. Our courts and prisons would be abolished. Just think of it. But it cannot be. Original sin and total depravity and moral turpitude are still in the way. The mystery of evil still hangs over us. John Stuart Mill and Herbert Spencer and other great thinkers say that the Creator made the very best world and the best inhabitants that He could out of the material that He had, but that it is improving as the centuries roll on. And John Fiske says that evil is necessary to teach us what good is. That if there was no crime or pain or grief we would have no joy or happiness and would not know what it was. Plato said 2,000 years ago that we had to limit God's omnipotence or His goodness, one or the other, and many learned and sincere men, like Calvin and Edwards, have tried to reconcile predestination with free agency, but it is all incomprehensible to me and I have to fall back and entrench myself on those injunctions which say "Deal justly—love mercy and obey the Lord thy God," and the later one which says, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and thy neighbor as thyself," and then accept David's faith, which saith, "Though He slay me yet will I trust in Him." I'm not going to strain my mind over perplexing problems that have never been solved. Mr. Fiske is a beautiful writer, but if evil was created as a contrast so that we might know what good is then how can we enjoy heaven where there is no evil, no crime or grief or affliction. One thing I do know, that this is a beautiful world and this life is a happy one to those who choose to make it so. President Dabney, of the University of Tennessee, said in a recent speech at Huntsville: "England is about to perpetrate a great crime against the Boers in expelling them from their own domain. But this is progress and is inevitable. It is the law of nature and the law of nature is the law of God." That sounds like a strange doctrine to those who believe that God is love. The Savior said, "Offenses must needs come, but woe unto them by whom they come." Then what peril are those rulers in who have the power to oppress and use it to carry out a selfish policy. After all it is safest to be an humble, honest citizen and have no policy.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Constitution.

Cocoanut Milk.

Many cocoanuts in Porto Rico are picked green. This is when they are to be sold for their milk. The cocoanut milk which you find in the ripe nuts, as, for instance, those which are exported to the United States, is nothing like the milk of the green cocoanut fresh from the tree. The cocoanut milk we drink here is as clear as pure spring water. It is far more delicious than the fluid which you find in the ripe cocoanut. The method of getting it is to send a boy or man up a cocoanut tree. He climbs up, using only his feet and hands, almost walking, as it were, to the top, and pulls off the green fruit. Then he takes a machete or big knife and slices off the top of the husk, making a hole in the nut as big around as a 25-cent piece. He hands you the cocoanut. You lift it up so that the hole rests against your lips and pour the cool, delicious water down your throat. It is a drink for a king.

Cocoanuts of this kind cost you about 2 or 3 cents apiece. They are for sale in the stores, they are peddled upon the streets and you can buy them in the markets. The milk forms a good substitute for water, and it has the virtue of being positively free from the disease germs which are usually found in the Porto Rican cisterns.

Fourteen feet is pretty good height for stalks of Indian corn at Black River Falls, Wis., the seed of which was imported from Porto Rico. If this corn matures well in Wisconsin it will be a valuable acquisition because of the big amount of fodder that may be secured from it.

GOOD ROADS NOTES.

The Overseer at Fault.

The condition of the roads are such as justify the statement that the average overseer knows about as much about road making as a six-year-old boy should know. The average boy has experimented with water enough to know that it will run down hill. The average "boss" hasn't found that out yet, or if he is aware of that law of nature, he doesn't put that knowledge to practical use. The boy knows that where water is, there will be mud. The "boss" lets water stand in the roadway, and the farmers' wagons, after passing over a few times with a load sinks in to the axle. If the mud was bothering the boy, he would go to the source of the water and turn it in another direction.

Of course, so long as we must depend on a dirt road bed, we must expect mud at times, and at times it will be impossible to haul loads over the best drained roads; yet there is no reason why we can not have much better roads according to the amount of work and money expended on them each year. The farmer is to blame if he does not see that the worth of his money and time is not put on them to the best advantage. He cannot hope to better the roads without systematic work. It cannot be done in one year or two years or five. Good roads are a growth, and the only way to secure them is to work through the overseer.

The greatest item in road improvement is draining. Constant travel on a dry roadbed will improve the road every year. Constant travel on a wet roadway will make a worse and worse road every succeeding rainy spell. Every shovelful of dirt moved in the road should be lifted with the idea of future as well as present benefit. The middle of the road, the driveway, should always be built up. Put more dirt in the centre, but remove none. Ditches along each side will carry off the water, and as the traffic of the succeeding years harden and pack down the roadbed, the water will run off immediately, not sinking into the dirt of the road, making travel impossible until the sun and wind have dried out the moisture. Another thing to be studied is the soil. Some soils readily shed water while others are ready to take it in.

As a general thing the soil in the low stretches of roads and valleys is of a nature that takes in water, while on the hillsides it is of a clay nature which easily becomes packed and impervious to moisture. This should be kept in mind, and when grading is done, the hillsides should be graded down and mixed with the soil of the low ground. This serves a two-fold purpose. It makes the hills less steep to pull a load up, and it makes a more substantial roadbed for the valleys. Another thing, there is too much money expended in building bridges in places where there is little travel. Often iron bridges costing $1000 will be put across streams where not a dozen teams cross in a month. The money could be put to a more beneficial use to the whole community by expending in grading. Bridges are a necessity, but the people's money should be spent with a view to the general good of all.

Curves in Roads Deceiving.

The difference in length between a straight road and one which is slightly curved is less than one would imagine. Says Sganzin: "If a road between two places ten miles a part were made to curve so that the eye could see no farther than a quarter of a mile of it at once, its length would exceed that of a perfectly straight road between the same points by only 150 yards." Even if the distance around a hill be much greater, it is often more economical to construct it that way than to go over and necessitate the expenditure of large amounts of money in reducing the grade, or a waste of much valuable time and energy in transporting goods that way. Gillespie says "that, as a general rule, the horizontal length of a road may be advantageously increased to avoid an ascent by at least twenty times the perpendicular height which is thus to be avoided—that is, to escape a hill 100 feet high, it would be proper for the road to make such a circuit as would increase its length 2000 feet." The mathematical axiom that "a straight line is the shortest distance between two points" is not therefore the best rule to follow in laying out a road; better is the proverb that "the longest way round is the shortest way home."

A Machine Road-Mender.

In spite of the constant advance in mechanical contrivances there are certain occupations which must still depend upon handiwork. Such we assume to be the business of picking up with the pickaxe the stones of a macadam road before fresh metal could be laid and rolled upon it. But a machine called Rutty's patent macadam-road scarifier may now be seen at work in London and elsewhere tearing up the street roadway in the most satisfactory manner. It is of the nature of a plow, the plowshare being represented by thick spikes of chilled iron, which, set at an angle, tear up the roadway as the machine is dragged behind a steam roller.—Chambers's Journal.

State Aid Necessary.

Agriculture in the United States has developed to a point where time is valuable in this pursuit, and it should be made possible for farmers to get to town after a rain, when the land is still too wet for farm work. Many of them would avail themselves of this opportunity if they had it. But they cannot themselves undertake the construction of good roads upon all main lines of travel leading to market towns. No community of farmers could burden itself with their cost.

The City's Vital Interest.

The city population is interested in the improvement of country roads, and should contribute to its expense, through the medium of State aid. This is being done in Massachusetts, in New Jersey, in Connecticut and in New York. By the State aid system the expense of country roads is divided between the State, which pays from one-third to one-half of their cost; the owners of the adjoining property, who pay about one-tenth, and the county.

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SIMONTON ON THE LEGISLATURE.

Of all the bungling bedlam of brains ever assembled in the Capitol to make laws for North Carolina, the legislature of 1899, even its friends being judges, will easily walk down history bearing the cake. The so-called "incompetents" of former legislatures cannot be compared with the incompetents of this. Blundering like a blind horse and botching like a clown, it was as happy all the while as a hilarious idiot or the genius of destruction.

When this body was elected and after its assembling, it was characterized as the brainiest ever assembled in the State. It closed its labors only to prove how near the province of fools may dwell an excess of "brains." Not a week passes without some new manifestation of the incompetence of this mad scramble of maw, malice and brains, which, by the grace of the railroads in 1898, is known as the legislature of 1899.

Judge Simonton discovers its latest botch, and he being a railroad judge, ought to know the mind of that railroad legislature, if any man in the world can know it.

The Corporation Commission, presuming that it had succeeded to the powers of the Railroad Commission, proceeded in June to assess for taxation all of the railroad property in the State, and increased, though not adequately, the assessed value of this property; upon which, the railroad companies, objecting to this increase, obtained from Judge Simonton of the United States Court, an injunction against the collection of taxes upon the valuation fixed by the Corporation Commission. This case was argued before Judge Simonton at Asheville about the middle of September, and he gave out his decision on the 3d of November.

The railroads contended, among other things, that the Corporation Commission had no authority to assess their property for taxation at all, and Judge Simonton decided this contention in favor of the railrods and against the State.

It will be remembered that the legislature of 1899 abolished the Railroad Commission by repealing the act of 1891 which established that Commission, and all acts amendatory or suplemental thereto, and that it created a Corporation Commission to take its place, by an act ratified March 6th, 1899, which went into effect on and after the 5th of April. The act creating the Corporation Commission does not confer on this Commission the power to assess railroad property, but declares in section 2, sub-division 23, that the Corporation Commission shall perform all of the duties and exercise all of the powers conferred upon the Railroad Commission by the act of 1891 and the acts amendatory thereto. But these last mentioned acts the legislature repealed on the 6th of March, 1899, and the very day of the ratification of the Corporation Commission act, the repeal of these acts to be in force from and after April 4th. "so" says Simonton, "when the Corporation Commission act, speaking as of the day when it was set into force" (to-wit: April 5), "sub-division 23 of Section 2 of the Corporation Commission act referred to an act which had been repealed in toto" The Machinery Act ratified March 8th, two days after the ratification of the Corporation Commission Act and the act abolishing the Railroad Commission, gives the power to assess railroad property to the R. R. Comm'rs and not to the Corporation Commission, notwithstanding the Railroad Commission was abolished by the act of March 6th, to be effective after the 4th of April. "On the whole," says Simonton, "the conclusion cannot be resisted that either intentionally or accidentally the Corporation Commission was not clothed with the power of appraising and assessing railroad property, and that their attempted action herein complained of is without authority of law." In other words, the Railroad Commission which had the power to assess railroad property having been abolished, and no authority to assess railroad property having been conferred upon the Corporation Commission, there is in North Carolina no authority to assess railroad property at all for taxation, and this blunder, (if it be a blunder) is committed by this body of brains which the railroads in the year 1898 elected to be the legislature of North Carolina,

"Intentionally," says Simonton, "or accidentally." He does not say which. If it was intentional, Simmonton says in substance that the Legislature of 1899 was an aggregation of Pharisees; if accidental, that it was a bungle of fools. But it is the same to the state of North Carolina whether a legislature be composed of knaves or fools, just as it is the same to a man, if he is shot, whether he be shot by a gun in the hands of an assassin or in the hands of an idiot that did not know it was loaded. In one way or another, the Legislature of North Carolina left this nice loop-hole of escape from just taxation to the railroads that put up the fund to red-shirt that body into authority.

Simonton's whole argument declares that the legislature of 1899 made no provision to assess and consequently to tax railroads property in the state for the year 1899 and 1900. This is rather a startling declaration, and so far as we have read the editorials of the Democratic press there has been no denial that the legislature left a loop-hole at this point, whether "intentionally or accidently"; so much so, that the News and Observer, the mouth-piece of the Democratic party in North Carolina says: We will remedy this when we meet in June, 1900.

And, if it be true that the legislature of 1899 made no provision for the assessment of railroad property, then it would seem that the tax paid by the railroads in 1899 upon the basis of the valuation of 1898, was paid without legal requirement, the assessment by the Railroad Commission being for one year at a time only; and this tax having been paid by the railroads without legal requirement, why may it not be demanded back by the railroads, and why should it not be paid back to the railroads? And if it is demanded and paid back as having been paid without requirement of law, then the railroads escape taxation entirely for 1899 and 1900.

It is true that Simonton says, as a parting work, that the railroads will not be excused from paying taxes; that the provisions of the revenue act of 1897 are in full force, and the taxes thereby imposed must be paid. But what taxes? with no provided? Only those to be collected on valuation from year to year by the Railroad Commission; at one thing in 1897, and at another in 1898, and at nothing in 1899, the Commission having been abolished by the Legislature of 1899. The assessment, as has been said, of the Railroad Commission was for one year only, and when there is no assessment upon a piece of property it has no value for taxation, and having no value for taxation, no taxes can legally be collected upon it.

Such is the work of a Democratic Railroad Legislature.

PHARISEES OR PHOOLS.

It is contended by the News and Observer that Simonton's decision in the railroad tax case is rendered upon a bare technicality. utterly disregarding the intent of the legislature. Just now we are in an exceedingly charitable mood, and we're inclined to believe that the News and Observer tells the truth. Perhaps the majority of the legislature thought that they had conferred all of the powers which the Railroad Commission ever had upon the Corporation Commission.

If the legislature of 1899 had been of the same composition as that of 1891, the people would be inclined to believe that the break discovered by Simonton was entirely accidental. But it must be borne in mind, that the legislature of 1899 was not composed of "clod-hopppers," but of the "brains of the State of North Carolina," and of the patriotism of the State of North Carolina, and of the Redshirted Flower of the Democracy of North Carolina. As great lawyers as the Democratic party has were members of the legislature of 1899. It would hardly be just to say that that body was composed of mullet-heads from the East and chestnuts from the West. There was Judge Connor, of Wilson, (but even good Homer some times nods), and Mr. Roundtree, of Wilmington, and Judge Allen, of Goldsboro, and the two Justices, and Mr. Glenn from the West, to say nothing of George White's man from the East, and other smaller fish of the wide-mouthed type. Now it would seem that, if there were any principle of construction applicable to one character of law and not to another, some of these gentlemen would have been aware of it and have been careful for the interests of the State.

Judge Simonton seems to rely somewhat upon such a principle. He says in his opinion:

"It must be borne in mind that the legislation now under discussion is not remedial legislation. In all such cases courts labor to arrive at the beneficent intent of the legislation and seek to secure its full effect. (Commonwealth vs. Kimball, 24 Pick., 37, and cases collected in 23 Am and Eng. Enc. of Law, 309, 362, 24 Idem, 358). We are construing statutes imposing taxes and burdens on the tax-payer. In all such the rule is changed. "The highest power that a sovereign, the law making power, can confer is the power to tax, and every Act conferring that power must express it plainly, and the Act so expressing it must be strictly construed."

Did none of these lawyers in the legislature know that a tax act would be strictly construed, and that nothing would be left to implication, or did they want to leave this loop-hole as a sort of compensation for a campaign fund in 1898?

Again, says Simonton, quoting Lord Chancellor Cairms:

"As I understand the principle of all fiscal legislation is this: If the person sought to be taxed comes within the letter of the law, he must be taxed, however great the hardship may appear to the judicial mind to be. On the other hand, if the Crown seeking to recover the tax can not bring the subject within the letter of the law, the subject is free, however apparently within the spirit of the law the case might otherwise appear to be. In other words, if there is admissible in any statute what is called an equitable construction, certainly such a construction is not admissible in a taxing statute when you can simply adhere to the words of the statute."

Therefore, Simonton simply adheres to the words of the statute passed by the legislature of 1899, and by this means the railroads escape just taxation and the people have to pay the freight.

Was this accidental or intentional? If it was accidental, it must be very humiliating to plead the baby act by that learned legislature of '99.

SIMONTON'S BREAK.

We are informed that good lawyers, including some of those on both sides of this controversy, express the opinion that Simonton has made a bad break in saying that the case of Russell vs Ayer decided that inasmuch as the Machinery Act of 1899 puts the power to assess in a Railroad Commission which did not exist, the Machinery Act of 1897 is in force and the assessments under it are to prevail until changed by act of the Assembly. These lawyers say that Russell vs. Ayer only decided that a certain tax rate fixed by the Revenue Bill, being void, the old rate under the previous Revenue Bill would be in force.

The rate being fixed by law for each and every year, continues until it is altered by legislation. But the assessment of the Railroads, by the very words of the law, only runs for the current year. So far from an assessment on a Railroad being continuous, it is limited by the very words of the act to the particular year for which it is made. To say that it should continue into and for another year is simply for a judge to make a law which no legislature ever passed or ever thought of passing. The assessment made by the Railroad Commission in June 1898 was for the year 1898 and no longer.

We are informed that the best lawyers are saying that Judge Simonton himself will see this when it is called to his attention. And the result will be that his reasoning reaches the conclusion that the Red-Shirted Wisdom (52 Lawyers) have left the railroad without any liability to taxation, and that the money they have paid out for the year '99 may be taken as a voluntary bounty, or they may demand it back.

There is no instance that has been up to this date discovered of a legislature's having failed to amply provide for assessing taxes against the farmers on their lands and mules and cattle and such.

HONSETY THE BEST POLICY.

The Richmond Times in a recent editorial replying to the Norfolk Landmark, has the following to say with reference to the proposed amendment to the North Carolina Constitution.

The Norfolk Landmark, in discussing that clause in the proposed amendment to the North Carolina constitution, which "saves from the operation of the educational and property qualifications any person who, or who whose ancestors, was a qualified voter in any of the United States in 1867," says, "We do not believe in making a man's ancestors a qualification for the exercise of the privileges of the ballot, however heartily we may approve of an alternative educational and property restriction."

Some time ago the Landmark asked The Times why we preferred the the repeal of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution of the United States to a State law which should exclude the negro vote. Our contempory fully answers the question for us in the paragraph from which we quote from its columns. We believe in a bold, honest disfranchisement of the negro; we do not believe in disfranchising him by evasion and indirection. If the fifteenth amendment were repealed, then each State in the Union, which has to deal with the negro vote, could take up the question and enact such laws as would exclude from the franchise the ignorant negro masses, and yet offer such inducement to negro voters to qualify as would act as a stimulus to them to improve themselves and make better citizens.

We quite agree with the Times that to be honest about this disfranchising sheme would be a better policy.

If he is to be disfranchised why wouldn't it be better to start a movement looking to disfranchising him because he is a negro, and not attempt to do so by a method which is also dangerous to a large class of our white population?

By way of remarking upon the high railroad rates of the South, the Asheville Citizen says:

"Railroad statistics show that the lowest rates and the highest earnings per mile go together. If that's true it's a wonder some of the roads in the South have earnings enough to buy ice for the water coolers."

Which we take to mean that if lowest rates and highest earnings go together, the opposite is also true, that highest rates and lowest earnings go together, in which case the earnings of the roads in the South would be indeed small. But the roads in the South, (those of North Carolina being no exception) prefer to get their revenue from exhorbitant rates, and in this way look out for their earnings. But great as their earnings are, they would not suffer by low rates, for the reason that low rates would bring such a considerable increase in traffic.

The democrats conducted their campaign last year on the prejudice line with the positive promise that if they won not a man in the state should be disfranchised, Can they violate their positive pledge made directly to the voters and win on the "nigger" cry again? Can a party afford to be dishonest with the people? Answer voters at the polls if you are ever allowed to vote again, which is very doubtful under the present monstrous election law.—Chatham Citizen.

Headache

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ELECTION NEWS.

BRYAN CARRIES NEBRASKA.

Republicans Win in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Iowa, New York State, New Jersey and South Dakota. Democrats Carry Virginia, Mississippi, and Claim Maryland.

The election passed off yesterday and as far as can be learned were more orderly than was expected from the press dispatches sent out yesterday morning. Notwithstanding the claims of both sides, the result is just about what was expected, the Republicans holding their own in States that were Republican. In Maryland and Kentucky there was a bitter fight and the two parties seem to have come out even; that is, with one State each, Republicans carrying Kentucky and Democrats Maryland.

Of course the definite returns are not in so that figures can be given, but the above is the substance of all returns that are in at the time we go to press.

Everybody expected that Bryan would carry Nebraska, and from the vote in the other States it can be seen that it was as heretofore, a party fight, principle not being endorsed at all, and there can be no relief of the great masses of the people as long as these things are so. Three cheers for Nebraska, who stands out for the people in thus casting her vote for the champion of the people.

The following figures may throw some light on the subject:

Ohio—Claimed to be Republican by 20,000.

New York Legislature—Republican majority 24 on joint ballot.

Maryland—Democratic by 10 000.

Kentucky—Republican by 10,000.

Nebraska—Fusion Democrats and Populists by 10,000.

New Jersey—Republican.

Virginia—Democratic.

South Dakota—Republican.

Mississippi—Democratic.

Massachusetts—Republican by 65,000.

Pennsylvania—Republican by 125,000.

Iowa—Republicans elect 125 out of 150 Representatives.

THE ELECTION LAW.

Mr. Harrell Writes Interestingly Concerning this Intamous Measure.

FOR THE CAUCASIAN.

Will some one tell us the occult meaning of the 38th section of the bull pen election law, in which the word "judicially" appears three times in six lines, and must be supplied at the end of the next two lines, the close of the sentence?

Let us look around about, and find out, if we can, in the light of ex-Chairman Pou's affidavit and the broken pledges of Chairman Simmons.

The fateful first Thursday in August 1900 is past.

When once free, have made the farcical march, one by one, through a narrow passage fifty feet long, "railed or roped off" and blindfolded, they have voted in the right or wrong box, as the case may be.

A packed board of canvassers, their consciences seared by false affidavits and broken pledges of their leaders, have met in all the counties of the State and signed the returns in the presence of such electors "as choose to attend." The electors have gone to their humble homes to greet their anxious wives and little ones. With them the sad, farcical, disgraceful work is ended. With their sovereign masters it is only begun. Night has now come. The wires are busy. The vulture is now hovering in midair over his prey. "The hour is now striking when every patriot must bury his conscience for the good of his country." The work mapped out in the thirty-fourth section is pressing to be done. "In vain we stretch the net in the sight of any bird" and as the grandfather clause of the Constitutional Amendment hides the battery that is to disfranchise white men, so this section conceals the mine that is to destroy free elections in our State The dominant party by authority of this section must now be counted in "votes or no votes" together with the amendment under the system of ethics adopted long ago and lately renewed by this election law. So long as the white men were subject the dominant party, and voted them in office every time, all was well. When a vote for Mr. Cleveland was made the test of Democracy by Mr. Simmons, and white men refusing further submission, voted them out of office, then, and not until then, do we hear of an effort to deprive our people of manhood suffrage. Does not this fact show on whom the blow is intended to fall? Noble characters are formed by the education that comes from the exercise of civil and political liberty, but at this fountain our people may no longer drink. In proof of this, the last two lines of section 34 reads: "and they shall have power and authority to send for papers and persons and examine and look upon them." For what purpose is not stated. But who shall fathom the depth of expression of our language in the hands of these masters of our liberties and even our lives as they shot down innocent men and pollkeepers to carry the election "votes or no votes." The power and authority to send for papers and persons and examine and look upon them means nothing after the returns have been signed, without they are to be changed if necessary to carry the election regardless of the voice of the people. Search around about and find out if you can, what "the power and authority to send for papers and persons and examine and look upon them means," after the returns are signed in the presence of the electors, unless viewed in the light of broken pledges and false affidavits, a lesson so hard to learn by honest farmers and voters and yet so easy and natural to the leaders of the dominant party.

H. R. HARRELL,

Kelford, N. C., Nov. 6, 1899.

POU'S CAMPAIGN AFFIDAVIT.

ONE OF HIS METHODS OF FOOLING VOTERS IN THE LAST CAMPAIGN.

HE MAKES AFFIDAVIT THAT A PROPOSITION TO DISFRANCHISE NEGROES AND ILLITERATE WHITES WOULD NOT RECEIVE A SINGLE DEMOCRATIC VOTE IN THE LEGISLATURE, AND DENOUNCES THOSE WHO MAKE THE CHARGE AS SPEAKING FALSELY AND TRYING TO FOOL THE PEOPE.

From Caucasian Oct. 19 —

The following affidavit made by James H. Pou, ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, during the last campaign, will be interesting reading. Our readers will remember that whenever and wherever it was charged in the last campaign that if the Democratic machine under Simmons got control of the State, that they would offer a scheme to disfranchise illiterate voters, that the charge was indignantly denied and denounced by every Democratic paper and Democratic speaker as being infamously false. Even Mr. Simmons, the Democratic State Chairman, issued an official statement to the voters of the State, branding every such charge as false in toto; saying that that campaign lie had been charged against the Democratic party before, and that the charge was now so old and so false that no one would believe it.

Mr. James H. Pou, the ex-Chairman of the State Democratic Committee, in his speeches made the same declaration. But it seems that in one of his speeches in Moore county, some members of his audience expressed doubt of the truth of his indignant denial, and called upon him while upon the stand to know if he would make an affidavit to that effect. He publicly agreed to do so, we are informed. The result is the affidavit below, made at Raleigh, dated Oct. 14th, 1898. It will be noticed that Mr. Pou, shrewd, slick and cunning as he is, attempted to word his affidavit so as not to say explicitly what he had said publicly on the stump, and yet, at the same time, to say enough to make it appear that his affidavit had made good his campaign declaration, and fool the voters into accepting his statement and voting for the machine.

The following is a true copy of the affidavit:

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
COUNTY OF WAKE.

James H. Pou, being duly sworn, deposes and says:

"I have never said that, if the Democrats regained control of the State, they intended to disfranchise the negroes and illiterate white voters. I never have said any thing like this, and I know that such is not the intention of the Democratic party. I have never heard a single Democrat give utterance to such a sentiment, and I do not believe, if such a proposition comes before the General Assembly, that it would receive a single Democratic vote. I believe that a majority of the uneducated white voters of North Carolina are Democrats. The Democratic party is appealing to them for aid in preserving white supremacy in the center and west and in restoring it in the eastern part of this State. They are responding to our appeal, and to repay them for their aid with a disfranchisement of their votes would be folly and ingratitude indeed. The men who make these charges know they speak falsely, but their campaign this year is run upon the idea that the people of North Carolina would rather believe a falsehood than the truth, and they would rather hear libels upon the honored dead than to hear arguments based upon truth."

[Signed]

JAMES H. POU.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this Oct. 14th, 1898.

[Signed]

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
Notary Public.

Notarial Seal,
Geo. W. Thompson,
Notary Public,
Raleigh, N. C.

Two five cent "documentary" revenue stamps attached.

A Word to Doctors

We have the highest regard for the medical profession. Our preparations are not sold for the purpose of antagonizing them, but rather as an aid. We lay it down as an established truth that internal remedies are positively injurious to expectant mothers. The distress and discomforts experienced during the months preceding childbirth can be alleviated only by external treatment—by applying a liniment that softens and relaxes the over-strained muscles. We make and sell such a liniment, combining the ingredients in a manner hitherto unknown, and call it

Mother's Friend

We know that in thousands of cases it has proved more than a blessing to expectant mothers. It overcomes morning sickness. It relieves the sense of tightness. Headaches cease, and danger from Swollen, Hard and Rising Breasts is avoided. Labor itself is shortened and shorn of most of the pain.

We know that many doctors recommend it, and we know that multitudes of women go to the drug stores and buy it because they are sure their physicians have no objections. We ask a trial—just a fair test. There is no possible chance of injury being the result, because **Mother's Friend** is scientifically compounded. It is sold at $1 a bottle, and should be used during most of the period of gestation, although great relief is experienced if used only a short time before childbirth. Send for our illustrated book about Mother's Friend.

THE BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO.
ATLANTA, GA.

Brady Shot Five Times.

Abbeyville, S. C., Nov. 4.—A. E. Brady a son of former representative Wright Brady, of Sumter Co., was shot and very seriously wounded on the street here to-day, by Wm. Gates. Brady had been abusing Gates for having arrested him about two years ago, when the latter was marshal at Abbeyville.

They were going out of town to settle the difficulty when Brady suddenly assaulted Gates with a knife, and the latter fired five shots each taking effect. Brady was wounded in the neck, shoulder, stomach and both arms. Gates was arrested and is in the jail, but it is generally believed the shooting was done in self-defense.

BABIES

are subject to peculiar ills. The right remedy for babies' ills—especially worms and stomach disorders—is

Frey's Vermifuge

—has cured children for 50 years. Send for illus. book about the ills and the remedy. One bottle mailed for 25 cents.

E. & S. FREY, Baltimore, M. D.

A Pig Story.

Mr. Lewis Warlick told us Saturday that at Sides & Warlick's mill they have a drove of white ducks. They have a white pig between two and three months old. This pig took up with the ducks. When they go in swimming, the pig goes in with them. He said during that very cold spell some time ago, he was at the mill and saw them go in swimming. They were in at least one hour and his pigship would not leave his duck. When they came out the pig looked like it was nearly frozen. This is a strange case.—Times Mercury.

Have You Heard Of It?

You may have heard about SCOTT'S EMULSION and have a vague notion that it is cod-liver oil with its bad taste and smell and all its other repulsive features. It is cod-liver oil, the purest and the best in the world, but made so palatable that almost everybody can take it. Nearly all children like it and ask for more.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

looks like cream; it nourishes the wasted body of the baby, child or adult better than cream or any other food in existence. It bears about the same relation to other emulsions that cream does to milk. If you have had any experience with other so-called "just as good" preparations, you will find that this is a fact.

The hypophosphites that are combined with the cod-liver oil give additional value to it because they tone up the nervous system and impart strength to the whole body.

50c. and $1.00, all druggists.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

THANKSGIVING

Governor Russell Issues His Proclamation to the People of the State.

State of North Carolina,
Executive Department,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 3 1899.

Whereas, the people of this Republic have long been accustomed to set apart one day in each year as a day for public thanksgiving and rejoicing for the blessings of liberty and the gracious care of divine providence;

And, whereas, the year through which we have just passed has been one characterized by great industrial and civic prosperity;

And, whereas, it is fitting and proper that the people should turn aside from their usual employments and render thanksgiving and praise to All Mighty God for his manifold blessing to them,

Now therefore, I, Daniel L. Russell, Governor of the Commonwealth, of North Carolina, do issue this my Proclamation, appointing and setting apart Thursday, the 30th day of November, 1899, as a day of public and general Thanksgiving, and recommend to all our people that they lay aside the cares of their secular employments and assemble in their respective places of public worship to render thanksgiving and praise to God for the blessings of the past and to implore a continuation of his mercies to us as a people.

I recommend that at the several services held upon this day thus set apart, our people endeavor to remember their less fortunate fellow citizens who are dependent for the comforts of life upon the benefactions of public and private charity by contributing of their means for the assistance of these unfortunates.

Done at our city of Raleigh, this 3rd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety nine, and in the one hundred and twenty-fourth year of our American Independence.

By the Governor.

DANIEL L. RUSSELL.

BAYLUS CADE, Private Secretary.

Bad Treatment of Sick Soldiers on the Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—The examiner says that the most sensational report of a military board of inquiry ever sent to the War Department from this city, has been forwarded to Washington from the headquarters of Major General Shafter. The document consists of nearly one hundred typewritten pages, and contains the severest kind of criticism of the methods employed by officers in charge of the sick soldiers who returned from the Philippines on the transports Tartar and Newport, on October, 10th.

Upon Major Rafter, the surgeon of the Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, who came back on the Tartar, the heaviest censure is laid. Colonel Metcalf, of the same regiment, who commanded the troopship, (General Funston, being only a passenger), is indirectly referred to

Many other officers are given a hard measure of criticism, but their names are being withheld until the War Department sees fit to make known the details of the report. The board of inquiry which has so severely arraigned the transport service, was appointed by General Shafter two weeks ago, at the suggestion of Colonel Alfred C. Girard, chief Surgeon in the general hospital at the Presidio. Colonel Girard's desire for an investigation was occasioned by the deplorable condition in which he found the sick men from the transports Tartar and Newport. There were about forty of them and nearly all were suffering from dysentery.

Three men who came on these transports died a few days after arrival. They were John Fabisak and John A. Logan, of the Fourth Cavalry, and George W. Mill, of the Twentieth Kansas.

HIS LIFE WAS SAVED.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverence from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid Fever, that ran into Pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I couldn't even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of Consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong, I can't say too much in its praise." This marvellous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all Throat and Lung Trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and $1.00. Trial bottles free at all Drug Stores; every bottle guaranteed.

Sunday School Conventions.

County Sunday school convention institutes, under the auspices of the North Carolina Sunday School Association; will be held as follows:

Kenansville, Duplin county Nov. 11th and 12th.

Burgaw, Pender county, Wednesday Nov. 15th.

Wilmington, New Hanover county, Thursday and Friday Nov. 16th and 17th.

Southport, Brunswick county Saturday and Sunday Nov. 18th and 19th.

Whiteville, Columbus county, Wednesday Nov. 22nd.

Clinton, Sampson county, Saturday and Sunday Nov. 25th and 26th

The purpose of these meetings is to increase interest and stimulate and help to better work in the sunday school, and to reorganize local associations as a means to this end. It is hoped that the local sunday school workers will interest themselves to make the meetings successful. Meetings begin 10:30 a. m.

J. M. BRYAN, Field Sec'y.
N. C. State S. S. Association.

NO RIGHT TO UGLINESS.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at all Drug Stores

Lawyer (speaking of prisoner at bar)—"I can't say on oath, sir, that I have seen this man in places where I would be ashamed to be seen."—Columbus (Ohio) State Journal.

VOLCANIC ERUPTIONS

Are grand, but Skin Eruptions rob life of joy. Bucklen's Arnica Salve, cures them; also Old, Running and Fever Sores, Ulcers, Boils, Felons, Corns, Warts, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Scalds, Chapped Hands, Chilblains. Best Pile cure on earth. Drives out Pains and Aches. Only 25 cts. a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by all Druggist.

Mother: "Joe, why do you suppose that old hen persists in laying in the coal-bin?" Joe: "Why mother, I think she has seen the sign 'Now is the time to lay in your coal.'"—Life.

A POWDER MILL EXPLOSION

Removes everything in sight; so do drastic mineral pills, both are mighty dangerous Don't dynamite the delicate machinery of your body, with calomel, croton oil or aloes pills, when Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are gentle as a summer breeze, do the work perfectly. Cures Headache, Constipation. Only 25c at all drug stores.

The young father who tramps the floor at night with a squalling infant is usually a successful tacks collector.—Ex.

"GRASP ALL AND LOSE ALL."

Many people are so intent on "grasping all" that they lose strength of nerves, appetite, digestion, health. Fortunately, however, these may be restored by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has put many a business man on the road to success by giving him good digestion, strong nerves and a clear brain. It does the same thing for weak and tired women.

HOOD'S PILLS cure sick headache, indigestion.

Supposing it's true the British were only looking for gold in South Africa, it naturally surprises them to find so much lead.—Philadelphia Times.

"Better do it than wish it done." Better cure catarrh by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla than complain because you suffer from it.

Train of Soldiers Ditched.

EVANSTON, Wyo., Nov. 5.—A section of the train carrying the 434 Volunteer Infantry, which section carried seven coaches full of soldiers, en route for the Philippines, was ditched yesterday at a point about one and a half miles east of Castle Rock. Of the entire train the engine alone remaing on the track. The accident occurred on a dug-way, the bank being on the left side and forming the outer circuit of a curve. Against this bank the entire train was jammed.

According to the best information obtainable, the train was running down Wasatch Hill with a double header. The grade being very heavy at that point, the road engine was applying the air breaks allowing the helper engine to run slack, causing the coupling pin to jump out between them. It is said some of the soldiers were seriously injured, and others badly bruised.

Salt Lake, Utah, Nov. 5.—Only one soldier was injured in the Forty second Volunteer Regiment wreck, and he was left in the hospital at Ogden.

To Honor Lee and Wheeler.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—The women of Chicago have started a movement toward a sympathetic effort to show in some substantial way to Generals Fitzhugh Lee and Joseph Wheeler the appreciation of the American people of their bravery and patriotism in the recent war with Spain.

To this end a meeting of those interested has been called for next Thursday afternoon at the Chicago Beach Hotel. The idea is to more firmly unite the people of all sections of the country through these two great commanders. President McKinley and Messrs. Grant, Cleveland, Fuller, Armour, McLean, Vanderbilt and others will be asked to act a general committee to carry out the movement in such a manner as they may deem proper.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth.

Be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25 cts per bottle.

New Cotton Mill in Georgia.

FORSYTH, Ga., Nov. 5.—Capital has been subscribed for a new cotton mill here, and the site has been purchased. It will use about 5,000 bales of cotton annually. When this mill is completed Forsyth will manufacture 3,000 bales of cotton more than is marketed here.

The state superintendent of public instruction has received an amusing letter regarding a public school. It is the teacher who writes it. He says the boys who are pupils refuse to cut the wood for the fire in the school house, and that the trustees uphold the boys and say it is the duty of a teacher to cut the wood. The teacher wants to know if this is so. The state superintendent assures him that it is a new requirement, one of which no one in North Carolina has ever before heard.—Ex.

HOW'S THIS?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

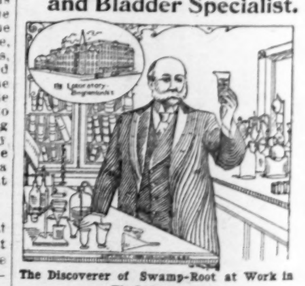
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.
WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Eminent Kidney and Bladder Specialist.



The Discoverer of Swamp-Root at Work in His Laboratory.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs, or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell. Then the richness of the blood—the albumen—leaks out and the sufferer has Bright's Disease, the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root the new discovery is the true specific for kidney, bladder and urinary troubles. It has cured thousands of apparently hopeless cases, after all other efforts have failed. At druggists in fifty-cent and dollar sizes. A sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling about Swamp-Root and its wonderful cures. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. and mention this paper.

DROPSY CURED with vegetable remedies. Have cured many thousand cases called hopeless. In ten days at least two-thirds of all symptoms removed. Testimonials and TEN DAYS treatment free. DR. H. H. GREEN'S SONS Box K, Atlanta, Ga.

OPIUM and Whiskey habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY CO., Atlanta, Ga. 1 Ref. Kimball House, Wood's Prayer Bldg.

ONLY $2.75

SEND NO MONEY. Cut this ad. out, and send to us, state your weight and height, also number of inches around body at bust and neck, and we will send this BEAUTIFUL FUR TRIMMED BEAVER CLOTH CAPE to you by express, C.O.D., subject to examination. You can examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found perfectly satisfactory, exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of, pay the express agent our special offer price $2.75, and express charges. Express charges will average 40 to 60 cents for each 1,000 miles. THIS CAPE IS LATEST STYLE FOR FALL and WINTER, made from an extra fine and heavy all wool black or blue genuine Raritan Beaver cloth, 27 inches long, very full sweep, 13-inch upper cape, extra full. Upper cape and large storm collar, beautifully trimmed with black Baltic seal fur; upper cape trimmed with three rows and collar with two rows of fine mohair braid; cloth button ornaments. This cape is fine tailor made throughout and equal to capes that sell at more than double the price. Write for free Cloak Catalogue. BEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO (Bears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

THE CAUCASIAN.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 9, 1899.

Fatal Shooting Affray.

ROXBORO, N. C., Nov. 6.—Daniel Lee, a negro, shot and mortally wounded John Bowes, white this afternoon about four o'clock.

Bowes and Lee were wrestling and Bowes threw Lee. Lee rose and fired at Bowes, the ball taking effect in the side and coming near the surface on the back. Both are desperate characters.

Plea for Free Rural Delivery.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—In his annual report the First Assistant Postmaster General makes a strong plea for rural free delivery. The service so far has resulted in increased postal receipts, enhanced values of farm lands, improvements of the roads traversed by the rural carriers, and better prices for farm products. On Nov. 1 rural free delivery was a successful operation over 383 services, radiating over 40 states and 1 territory, Idaho, Wyoming, Mississippi and Montana being the only States unrepresented.

Bar-Rooms in Clinton Again.

But little interest was taken in the dispensary election held on Thursday November 2nd. The returns show a vote of 184 for the dispensary and 1070 votes against it, with three votes cast for total prohibition. Franklin township did not open the polls to vote on the question at all. Little Coharie is the only precinct at which a majority of the votes cast were for the dispensary. The prohibitionists seemed to be as much apposed to the dispensary as those who favor licensed saloons. Those favoring saloons voted for whiskey and more whiskey, while the prohibitionists said that now we have liquor out let us keep it out. The only trouble with the way the prohibitionists reasoned about the matter is that the facts are that the law was not enforced to prohibit the sale of liquor without license, but as is well known, it was sold on an extensive scale. So on last Monday when the saloon keepers applied to the County Commissioners for license, the Commissioners concluded that as the people do not want a dispensary, and as the refusal to grant license last January and again last July had failed to prohibit the sale of liquor, that they would now reissue license in order that the county may receive revenue from its sale. Those who applied for and to whom saloon license were issued are D. C. Giddens, W. H. Russell and W. T. Williamson.—Clinton Caucasian.

ALL NEGROS BARRED OUT.

Mitchell County Residents Warn Them Not to Go There.

A special to the Washington Post from Raleigh, N. C. dated Nov. 5th says:

For many years it has been the boast of people residing in the Rock Creek section of Mitchell County, this State, that no negro can live there. Once a negro band was taken there from Asheville during a political campaign, but the bandsmen had to flee for their lives. News comes today of a serious state of affairs there. Work on the Ohio River and Charleston Railway has begun in Mitchell County, and several gangs of negro laborers have been either driven out or else met at the boundary of the Rock Creek district and told not to enter under pain of death. A special says this has aroused intense feeling, and that blood will flow freely unless the State authorities protect these laborers The situation is extremely perilous.

The railway authorities will appeal to Gov. Russell for protection. There are no negroes in Mitchell County, which gives a larger Republican majority than any other county in the State."

PORTO RICAN MERCHANTS KICK.

Laid in Large Stocks of Food Just Before Duty Was Taken Off.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4.—A number of Porto Rican merchants have lodged with the Secretary of War a protest against the action of the department in promulgating without notice an order placing pork, flour, bacon and codfish on the free list when imported into Porto Rico. The order was issued on the 25 ultimo, to take effect at once, and it is claimed the effect has been to well nigh ruin a number of merchants, who had recently put in heavy fall stocks.

They paid the current duty thereon under an understanding conveyed through the American authorities in Porto Rico that there would be no change in the tariff, pending the action of the United States Congress. What is now desired is that the department authorize a refund of duty on the articles specified which were imported prior to the promulgation of the order.

A Somersault.

In 1888 the Republicans in their National platform denounced Cleveland and the Democrats for demonetizing silver. In 1898 they, the same lot, denounced Bryan for trying to remonetize silver.

It is true the Democrats have changed their position too—first agaist silver, then for it, and now beginning to cast it off again.

Does not this so plainly show that between the old parties no principle at all is involved.

Between them it is only a fight for the offices.

Why do you not join the People's Party, that stands for certain definite, fixed principles.—Ex.

And the Baptist Smiled.

A Baptist minister near Cape Cod catches a strange fish and asks the skipper:

"What manner of fish is this, my good man? It has a curious appearance."

"Yaas. Only been round here this year."

"What do you call it?"

"We calls 'em Baptists."

"Why so?"

"'Cause they spile so quick arter they come out of the water."—Nacomb Bystander.

Cubans Object to an American Teacher.

HAVANA, Nov. 4.—The appointment of Mr. Frye, of Boston as superintendent of schools has caused an outcry on the part of many Cubans. A meeting of professors and teachers of the schools will be held tomorrow to protest against the appointment because he is a foreigner and unacquainted with the country. Americans declare that Frye's appointment prevents the school becoming part of the Cuban political machine.

"A MONSTROUS ABSURDITY."

Many Good Democrats Opposed to the "Grand-son of His Grand-father" Constitutional Amendment Clause.

The correspondent of the Charlotte Observer, writing to that paper from Fayetteville, under date of March 4th, says:

The Observer correctly guages public sentiment in throwing out a word of warning against taking for granted the carrying at the ballot box of the suffrage constitutional amendment. It will require hard work from the rank and file and leaders of the party. There is certainly no cloud on the title of the Cape Fear Democracy to orthodoxy, dut the writer is surprised at the number of leading Democrats whom he meets opposed to the amendment. The clause about the "grand son of his grandfather" is especially decried as a monstrous absurdity.

The suffrage amendment referred to above, which was adopted by the last Legislature, is as follows:

THE SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Section 1. That Article VI of the Constitution of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby abrogated, and in lieu thereof shall be substituted the following Article of Said Constitution:

ARTICLE VI.

Suffrage and Eligibility to Office—Qualifications of an Elector.

[Section 1.] Every male person born in the United States, and every male person who has been naturalized, 21 years of age and possessing the qualifications set out in this Article shall be entitled to vote at any election by the people in the State, except as herein otherwise provided.

[Sec. 2.] He shall have resided in the State of North Carolina for two years, in the county six months and in the precinct, ward or other election district, in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election: Provided, That removal from one precinct, ward or other election district to another in the same county, shall not operate to deprive any person of the right to vote in a precinct, ward or other election district from which he has removed until four months after such removal. No person who has been convicted, or who has confessed his guilt inopen court upon indictment, of any crime, the punishment of which now is, or may thereafter be, imprisonment in the State prison, shall be permitted to vote unless the said person shall be first restored to citizenship in the manner prescribed by law.

[Sec. 3.] Every person offering to vote shall be at the time a legally registered voter as herein prescribed and in the manner hereinafter provided by law, and the General Assembly of North Carolina shall enact general registration laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Article.

[Sec.] 4. Every person presenting himself for registration shall be able to read and write any section of the Constitution in the English language; and, before he shall be entitled to vote, he shall have paid, on or before the first day of March of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax, as prescribed by law, for the previous year. Poll taxes shall be a lien only on assessed property, and no process shall issue to enforce the collection of the same except against assessed property.

[Sec. 5.] No male person, who was on January 1, 1867, or at any time prior thereto, entitled to vote under the laws of any State in the United States wherein he then resided, and no lineal descendant of any such person; shall be denied the right to register and vote at any election in this State by reason of his failure to possess the educational qualifications prescribed in section 4 of this Article: Provided, He shall have registered in accordance with the terms of this section prior to Dec. 1, 1908.

The General Assembly shall provide for a permanent record of all persons who register under this section on or before November 1, 1908, and all such persons shall be entitled to register and vote at all elections by the people in this State, unless disqualified under section 2 of this Article: Provided such persons shall have paid their poll tax as required by law.

[Sec. 6.] All elections by the people shall be by ballot, and all elections by the General Assembly shall be viva voce.

[Sec. 7.] Every voter in North Carolina, except as in this Art. disqualified, shall be eligible to office, but before entering upon the duties of the office he shall take and subscribe the following oath: "I, ..., do solemnly swear or affirm, that I will support and maintain the constitution and laws of the U. S. and the constitution and laws of North Carolina, not inconsistent therewith, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of my office as ..... So help me God."

[Sec. 8.] The following classes of persons shall be disqualified for office: First, all persons who shall deny the being of Almighty God. Second, all persons who shall have been convicted or confessed their guilt on indictment pending, and whether sentenced or not; or under judgment suspended, of any treason or felony, or any other crime for which the punishment may be imprisonment in the penitentiary, since becoming citizens of the United States, or of corruption and malpractice in office unless such person shall be restored to the rights of citizenship in a manner prescribed by law.

Section 2. That all of the provisions of the Constitution relating to suffrage, registration and elections, as contained in this act, amending the Constitution, shall go into effect on the first day of July, 1902, if a majority of the qualified voters of the State so declare at the next general election.

Sec. 3. This amendment shall be submitted at the next general election to the qualified voters of the State in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as is provided in the law regulating general elections in this State, and in force May 1st, 1899, and at said election those persons desiring to vote for such amendment shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "For Suffrage Amendment" thereon; and those with a contrary opinion shall cast a written or printed ballot with the words "Against Suffrage Amendment" thereon.

Sec. 4. The said election shall be held, and the votes returned, compared, counted and canvassed, and the result announced, under the same rules and regulations as are in force for returning, comparing, counting and canvassing the votes for members of the General Assembly, May 1st, 1899, and if a majority of the votes cast are in favor of the said amendment, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify said amendment, under the seal of the State, to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendment so certified among the permanent records of his office.

Sec. 5. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified 21st day of February A. D., 1899.

Fined for Praying Aloud.

The first instance on record, so far as we know, where a man's inclination for praying caused him to be fined in a magistrate's court occurred in New York recently. John Waters went into St. Peter's church during the recital of early morning mass and, kneeling near the altar began to pray in a loud voice. An usher politely requested him to speak lower, but he shook off the usher's hand and continued his supplications in a loud, strident tone that could be heard in the street.

The officiating priest stopped the services, but Waters continued his prayers A policeman heard the noise and entered the church. Waters did not stop when the policeman requested him to do so, and was lifted to his feet and taken away.

To Magistrate Deuel, in Centre Market court, Waters said that a church was the place to pray in and that he had prayed, as he had a right to.

"You have no right to disturb other worshipers in any church," said the magistrate, and you are fined $5."

ALWAYS KEEP ON HAND

Pain-Killer

There is no kind of pain or ache, internal or external, that Pain-Killer will not relieve.

LOOK OUT FOR IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES. THE GENUINE BOTTLE BEARS THE NAME,

PERRY DAVIS & SON.

Capt. Dreyfus Ill at Carpentras.

PARIS, Nov. 5—A dispatch from Carpentras, department of Vaucluese to which place former Capt. Dreyfus went after the conclusion of his trial say that Dreyfus is confined to his bed by illness, the result of a cold.

DURING THE SUMMER SEASON, cramps come upon us suddenly and remain until the pain is driven away by a dose or two of PAIN-KILLER, the celebrated cure for all summer complaints, from simple cramps to the most aggravated forms of cholera morbus or dysentery. No household should be without the Pain Killer. Avoid substitutes, there is but one Pain-Killer, Perry Davis'. 25c. and 50c.

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Published Monthly

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The only reliable patterns, because they allow seams.

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32 West 14th St., New York City.

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Widest patronage and fullest equipment in its history. Faculy 38; Students, 495; 3 Academic Courses; 3 Elective Courses; 3 Professional Schools, in Law, in Medicine and in Pharmacy. New Buildings, Water Works, Splendid Libraries, Laboratories, Etc.

Advanced Classes open to women. Tuition $60. a year; Board $8. a month. Ample opportunity for self-help Scholarships and loans for the needy. Free tuition for teachers. Summer School for Teachers. 24 Instructors, 147 students. Total enrollment 644

For catalogue, Address

President ALDERMAN,

Chapel Hill, N, C.

"Necessity is the Mother of Invention."

It was the necessity for an honest, reliable blood purifier and tonic that brought into existence Hood's Sarsaparilla. It is a highly concentrated extract prepared by a combination, proportion and process peculiar to itself and giving to Hood's Sarsaparilla unequalled curative power. Its wonderful record of cures has made it America's Greatest Medicine.

Rosy Cheeks — "I have good health and rosy cheeks, thanks to Hood's Sarsaparilla. It builds me up and saves doctor bills." Mary A. Burke, East Clair St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

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THE NEW BULL-PEN ELECTION LAW

Its Provisions as Interpreted by a Leading Democratic Paper.

The recent Legislature repealed the non-partisan election laws of 1895 and 1897, which guaranteed to every party the right to be represented on election boards by election officers of their own choosing, and enacted an election law more vicious than infamous Simmons Bull-Pen Election law that was in force before 1895.

The leading provisions of this law as published by the Raleigh News & Observer are as follows:

1. That the election for State and county officers shall be held on the first Thursday in August and every two years thereafter.

2. That there shall be a State board of elections composed of five persons elected by the Legislature for a term of two years.

3. That there shall be a county board of elections consisting of three persons, appointed by State board for a term of two years.

4. That the State Board of elections shall meet in Raleigh the first Monday in May, 1899, and organize by electing one of their number chairman and another secretary. Another meeting shall be held on the first Monday in April in each election year. Special meetings may be called when necessary. For their services the board shall receive four dollars appoint all registrars and judges of elections. Members of the county boards may be removed by the State board; and the county board in turn may remove any registrar or judge of election.

6 That county boards must meet not later than the first Monday in May for organization, and for dividing the counties into precincts and polling places.

7 That before the next general election there shall be an entirely new registration. Among questions to be asked applicant is "whether he has listed his poll for taxation for the current year in which he applies for registration, and for the year next preceding. And if any applicant shall falsely swear he has listed his poll for taxation, he shall be guilty of perjury and and punished as prescribed by law."

8. That the registration books shall be kept open twenty days and closed on the second Saturday before the election. On each Saturday during the period the registrar shall go to the polling place to register voters. On such days the books shall be open for inspection by the voters of the precinct. There shall be no one registering on election day, but voters may be challenged.

9. That on or before the first Monday in July the county board shall appoint two judges of election for each precinct.

10. That to prevent disorder as many as three special officers may be appointed by the registrars and judge of election.

11. That there shall be one ballot for all State officers, one for judges of different courts, one for members of General Assembly, one for county officers, and one for township officers. That all ballots for each of these classes of officers shall be the same size, on white paper and without device. The size of the ballot must be prescribed by the State board of elections. Tickets in the wrong box shall not be counted.

12. That the members of the several boards of election shall constitute the board of county canvassers which shall meet at the court house second day after the election, canvass the returns, and declare the result at the court house door.

NO REMEDY EQUALS PERUNA, SO THE WOMEN ALL SAY

Miss Susan Wymar.

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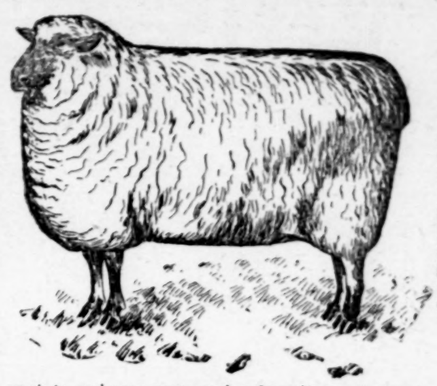

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SOUTHBOUND.

	No 403.	No. 41.
Lv New York, Penn. R.R	*11 00am	*9 00pm
Philadelphia	1 12pm	12 05am
Baltimore	3 15pm	2 30am
Washington	4 40pm	4 30am
Richmond, A. C.L.	8 00am	9 05am
Norfolk, S. A. L	*8 30pm	*9 05am
Portsmouth	8 45pm	9 20am
Weldon	*11 20pm	*11 55am
Ar Henderson	*12 06am	*1 48pm
Lv Durham	†7 32am	†4 16pm
Ar Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Lv Raleigh	*2 16am	*3 40pm
Sanford	3 33am	5 06pm
So. Pines	4 22am	5 56pm
Hamlet	5 07am	6 56pm
Wadesboro	5 53am	8 10pm
Monroe	6 43am	9 12pm
Wilmington		*12 05pm
Charlotte	*7 50am	*10 25pm
Ar Chester	*8 05am	*10 56pm
Lv Columbia, C N & L R R		*6 00pm
Ar Clinton, S.A.L.	*9 45am	*12 14am
Greenwood	10 35am	1 07am
Abbeville	11 03am	1 35am
Elberton	12 07pm	2 41am
Ar Athens	1 13pm	3 43am
Ar Winder	1 56pm	4 28am
Ar Atlanta (Central time)	2 50pm	5 20am

NORTHBOUND.

	No.402.	No. 38
Lv Atlanta (Central time)	*12 00n'n	*7 50pm
Lv Winder	2 40pm	10 40pm
Lv Athens	3 13pm	11 19pm
Elberton	4 15pm	12 31pm
Abbeville	5 15pm	1 35am
Greenwood	5 41pm	2 03am
Clinton	*6 30pm	*2 50am
Ar Columbia C. N. & L. R.		*7 45am
Lv Chester, S. A. L.	*8 13pm	*4 25am
Ar Charlotte	*10 20pm	*7 50am
Lv Monroe	*9 40pm	*6 05am
Hamlet	*11 15pm	8 00am
Ar Wilmington		*12 05pm
Lv So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Ar Durham	†7 32an	†4 16pm
Lv Durham	†7 00pm	†10 19am
Ar Weldon	*4 55am	*2 45pm
Richmond A.C.L.	8 20am	7 35pm
Washington, Penn R R.	12 31pm	11 30pm
Baltimore	1 46pm	1 08am
Philadelphia	3 50pm	3 50am
New York	*6 23pm	*6 53am

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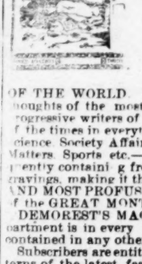

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TIME TABLE 8.

To take effect Monday June 26, 1899, at 5:20 P. M., at Goldsboro.

Supersedes Time Table 7, of October 9, 1898, and all supplements thereto.

EASTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS	5 Passenger daily. P. M.	3 Passeng'r Daily except Sunday P. M
W Goldsboro*	5 20	3 40
Lv Beets	5 46	4 00
W LaGrange*	5 49	4 19
Falling Creek	6 00	4 30
W Kinston*	6 12	4 42
Caswell	6 21	4 56
Ar Dover	6 30	4 55
Lv Dover		5 07
W Core Creek	6 42	5 17
Tuscarora	6 54	5 19
Clark's	7 00	5 32
Ar Wilmington	*12 05 m	
Ar Newbern*	7 15	5 40
Lv Newbern*	7 25	5 50
So. Pines	*12 00am	9 00am
Raleigh	*2 16am	11 25am
Ar Henderson	3 28am	*12 57pm
Riverdale	7 50	6 15
Crostan	7 53	6 18
Havelock	8 05	6 30
W Newport*	8 18	6 43
Wildwood	8 24	6 49
Atlantic	8 29	6 54
Ar Morehead City*	8 37	7 02
Lv Atlantic Hotel	8 42	7 07
W Ar M. City Depot*	8 50	7 15
	P. M.	P. M.

WESTBOUND TRAINS.

STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily except Sunday.	6 Passenger daily.
	A. M.	A. M.
Ar Goldsboro*	11 05	6 40
Beets	10 43	6 18
W LaGrange*	10 32	6 07
Falling Creek	10 22	5 57
W Kinston*	10 12	5 47
Caswell	10 05	5 35
Lv Dover		5 27
Ar Dover		
W Core Creek	9 30	5 15
Tuscarora	9 20	5 05
Clark's	9 15	4 57
Lv Newbern*	9 05	4 47
Ar Newbern*	8 55	4 37
Riverdale	8 50	4 32
Croatan	8 47	4 29
W Newport*	8 40	4 20
Wildwood	8 34	4 14
Atlantic	8 28	4 08
Ar Morehead City*	8 20	4 00
Atlantic Hotel		
Lv M. City Depot	7 05	3 45
	A M.	A. M.

W—Water stations. †—Flag stations.
*—Telegraph station. s—Regular stop.

SUMMER RESORTS

AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TR

FORCED INTO WAR.

No Other Avenue Was Left Open to the United States.

PHILIPPINE COMMISSION REPORTS.

A Complete History of the Trouble in The Islands from the Outbreak of the Aguinaldo Insurrection Against the Spaniards to the Present Time.

Washington, D. C., Special.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House, the Philippine commission has submitted to the President the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare. The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchanges between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents; the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and, finally, a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task entrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capabilities of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report. Turning to the history of the islands, the commission attaches little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement they declare that it was in no sense an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement they quote from an insurgent proclamation, issued at the time. The report then tells of the insurrection which ended by Spain buying off Aguinaldo and his followers. The war began in 1896, and was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The provisions of the treaty were never carried out; Spanish abuses began afresh; in Manila alone more than 200 men being executed. Hence, sporadic risings occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement.

The report then tells how General Augustine came to Manila as governor general at this juncture and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustine sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the 1st of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June Aguinaldo came. On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on the subject was furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"'On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from Mr. E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul general at Singapore:

"'Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong and arrange with commodore for general co-operation of insurgents at Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT.'

"'On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: "Tell Aguinaldo to come as soon as possible," the necessity for haste being due to the fact that the squadron had been notified by the Hong Kong government to leave those waters the following day. The squadron left Hong Kong on the morning of the 25th and Mirs Bay of the 27th. Aguinaldo did not leave Singapore until the 26th, and so did not arrive in Hong Kong in time to have a conference with the admiral. It had been reported to the commodore as early as March 15th, by the United States consul at Manila and others, that the Filipinos had broken out into insurrection against the Spanish authority in the vicinity of Manila, and on March 30th, Mr. Williams had telegraphed: "Five thousand rebels armed in camp near the city. Loyal to us in case of war." Upon the arrival of the squadron at Manila it was found there was no insurrection to speak of and it was accordingly decided to allow Aguinaldo to come to Cavite on boad the McCulloch. He arrived with thirteen of his staff on May 29th, and immediately came on board the Olympia to call on the commander-in-chief, by whom he was allowed to land at Cavite and organize an army. This was done for the purpose of strengthening the United States forces and weckening those of the enemy. No alliance of any kind was entered into with Aguinaldo, nor was any promise of independence made to him, then or at any other time.'"

The commission's report then rapidly sketches events now historical. It tells in substance how the Filipinos attacked the Spanish and how General Anderson arrived and Aguinaldo, at his request, moved from Cavite to Bacoor. Says the commission: "Now for the first time arose the idea of national independence. Aguinaldo issued a proclamation, in which he took the responsibility of promising it to his people, on behalf of American government, although he admitted freely in private conversation with members of his cabinet that neither Admiral Dewey nor any other American had made him such promise." The report then states that Aguinaldo wished to attack the Americans when they landed at Paranaque, but was deterred by lack of arms and ammunition. From that point on there was a growing friction between the Filipinos and the American troops. "There were no conferences," says the report, "between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers, with a view to operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. * * *

There never was any preconcerted operation of any combined movement by the United States troops and Filipinos against the Spaniards." Reference is made to Aguinaldo's demand that he be allowed to loot Manila and take the arms of the Spaniards. The latter demand is said to confirm the statement that he intended to get possession of the arms to attack the Americans. Further evidence of the hostile intentions of the Filipinos was found in the organization of "popular clubs," which later on furnished a local militia to attack the Americans. Along this line the decrees of the Filipino Congress are also cited, as well as the making of bolos (knives) in every shop in Manila. It is shown that a considerable element in the Filipino Congress wished to address to President McKinley a request not to abandon the Filipinos (at this stage the Paris conference was discussing the future of the Philippines). The President was also to be asked his desire as to the form of government he wished to establish. But all this time Aguinaldo was preparing for war and delaying these messages, and it was understood that the attack would come upon the first act by the American forces which could afford a pretext. A brief chapter then tells of the lack of success attending the effort made at this time by General Merritt, through a commission, to arrive at a mutual understanding with Aguinaldo as to the intentions, purposes and desires of the Filipino people. This brings the story up to the outbreak on the evening of the 4th of February, with the attack upon the American troops following the action of the Nebraska sentinel. The commission, in concluding this chapter, says: "Deplorable as war is, the one in which we are now engaged was unavoidable by us. We were attacked by a bold, adventurous and enthusiastic army. No alternative was left to us except ignominous retreat. It is not to be conceived of that any American would have sanctioned the surrender of Manila to the insurgents. Our obligations to other nations and to the friendly Filipinos [illegible] ves did to our flag should be met by [illegible] before the Philippines may be, there is no course open to us now except the prosecution of the war until the insurgents are reduced to submission. The commission is of the opinion that there has been no time since the destruction of the Spanish squadron by Admiral Dewey when it was possible to withdraw our forces from the islands, either with honor to ourselves or safety to the inhabitants."

The commission then takes up the condition of the country at the time of their arrival, comparing it with the conditions existing at the time they left, a short time ago. A vivid picture is given of the anarchy existing among the inhabitants in and about Manila during the early spring. The report then speaks of the issuance of the commission's proclamation and the good effect it had on public sentiment. The natives, accustomed to Spanish promises, urged upon the commission that acts, instead of promises, should be given them. As result native law courts were established and this greatly aided in the restoration of public confidence. The flow of population soon began to set toward the city. Natives who had fled from their homes returned. As showing the limited scope of the rebellion, the commission stated: "We learned that the strongest anti-American feeling was confined to the Tagalo provinces, namely, Manila, Cavite, Laguna, Batangas, Morong, Bulucan, Nueva Ecija, Principe, Infanta and Zambales. It was strongest in the first six named and hardly existed in the last four. The population of these provinces is estimated to be about 1,500,000, but it should not be supposed that even in the six provinces immediately adjacent to Manila the people were united in their opposition to us. Even there, there was a strong conservative element, consisting of people with wealth and intelligence, opposed to the war."

Under the head, "The Rebellion Not a National Movement," the report treats on the rebellion outside of the province of Luzon, where, it is stated, the uprising was viewed at first with indifference and later with fear. Throughout the archipelago at large there was trouble only at those points to which armed Tagalos had been sent in considerable numbers. The machinery of the insurgent "government" served only for plundering the people under the pretext of levying "war contributions," while many of the insurgents officials were rapidly accumulating wealth. It is stated that the insurgent administration throughout the interior was worse than in the days of Spanish misrule; in many provinces there was absolute anarchy and from all sides came petitions for protection and help.

As to the state of affairs when the commission left, the report says fields were being planted and the people, protected by our troops, were enjoying peace, security and a degree of participation in their own government previously unknown in the history of the Philippines. The chapter devoted to "Establishment of Municipal Governments" gives in detail the efforts in that direction. There were many difficulties encountered. The towns of Bacoor and Imus were selected for experiment, and after talks with the local "head men" a local form of government was established. Encouraged by the result, work was continued in Las Pinas, with similar good results. At the request of General Lawton, who had been assigned to this work by General Otis, the commission prepared a simple scheme of municipal government similar enough to the old system to be comprehensible to the natives, but giving them liberties which they had never before enjoyed. This scheme was adopted, and gave general satisfaction. Governments were organized with more satisfactory results in Pandance, Santa Ana, San Felipe, Meri, San Pedro and Macheti, while a slightly different system was put into effect in Malabon, Polo, Obando, Meycauya, Yang and Malolos. The commission sums up the situation at the time of their departure as follows.

"When we left Manila a large volume of business was being done, and the streets were so crowded as to be hardly safe. The native population was quiet and orderly and all fear of an uprising had long since passed. An efficient corps of native policemen was on duty. A system of public schools, in which English was taught, had been advocated by the commission and established by General Otis. Some 6,000 scholars were in attendance. In the Tagalo province of Luzon, where the anti-American feeling had been strongest, public sentiment had greatly changed as evidenced by the fact that the military governor of Batangas had offered to surrender his troops and his province if we would only send a small force there. The Bicolas, in southern Luzon, had risen against their Tagalo ancestors. The Macabebes were clamoring for an opportunity to fight in our ranks, and native soldiers and scouts were already serving under General Lawton. Stories of the corruption of insurgent officers were becoming daily more common, and the disintegration of the enemy's forces was steadily progressing. The hope of assistance from outside sources seemed to be all that held them together."

Having given so much attention to the island of Luzon, the commission then takes up in detail the conditions in the other islands. On this point it is stated that the rebellion is essentially Tagalo and that when it ends in Luzon, it must end throughout the archipelago. Special attention is given to the island of Negros, as this seemed a field well adapted to the extension of an American system. Here the natives had adopted a local form of government, including Congress, and had raised the American flag. They believed themselves capable of managing their own affairs and asked for a battalion of troops to hold in check a mountainous band of fanatics. The battalion was furnished, but the people proved unable to carry out their programme, owing to ill-feeling among their own officials. The Americans remained popular. At the request of General Otis, a new and simplified scheme of government for the island, giving the people a large voice in their affairs, but placing an American in full control, was put into operation. It brought about satisfaction and public order is better in the island today than at any time during the last 20 years. Summarizing the failure of the native form of government, and the success of the American control, the commission says: "The flat failure of this attempt to establish an independent native government in Negros, conducted, as it was, under the most favorable circumstances, makes it apparent that here, as well as in the less favored provinces, a large amount of American control is at present absolutely essential to a successful administration of public affairs."

The efforts at conciliation with Aguinaldo and his various commissions are set forth in detail. These commissions were assured of the beneficent purposes of the United States and the offers of peace, friendliness to grant the Filipino people as large a measure of home rule and as ample liberty as consistent with the ends of government, "subject only to the recognition of the sovereignty of the United States, a point which, being established, the commission invariably refused even to discuss." The commission adds that nothing came of the negotiations, as Aguinaldo's emissaries were without power and merely came, and came again, for information. The report sums up the result of these fruitless exchanges as follows: "No better proof could be furnished that the primary object of his struggle is not, as is pretended, the liberty of the Filipino peoples, but the continuance of his (Aguinaldo's) own arbitrary and despotic power. In any event, the American people may consider that no effort was omitted by the commission to secure a peaceful end of the struggle, but the opportunities they offered and urged were all neglected, if not indeed spurned."

The chapter devoted to "Capacity for Self-Government" is the result, the report states, of diligent inquiry for several months, in the course of which a great number of witnesses were examined, of all shades of political thought and varieties of occupation, tribe and locality. The most striking and perhaps the most significant fact in the entire situation is the multiplicity of tribes inhabiting the archipelago, the diversity of their languages (which are mutually unintelligible) and the multifarious phases of civilization, ranging all the way, from the highest to the lowest. As to this the report says: "The Filipinos are not a nation, but a variegated assemblage of different tribes and peoples, and their loyalty is still of the tribal type." Concerning their intellectual capacities, the commission says:

"As to general intellectual capacities of the Filipinos the commission is disposed to rate them high. But excepting in a limited number of persons, these capacities have not been developed by education or experience. The masses of the people are uneducated. That intelligent public opinion on which popular government rests does not exist in the Philippines, and it cannot exist until education has elevated the masses, broadened their intellectual horizon and disciplined their faculty of judgment. And even then the power of self-government cannot be assumed without considerable previous training and experience under the guidance and jutelege of an enlightened and liberal sovereign power. For the bald fact is that the Filipinos have never had any experience in governing themselves."

The report shows that this inability for self-government is due to the old Spanish regime, which gave the Filipinos little or no part in governing themselves. After reviewing this Spanish system, the commission sums up on this point: "This is all the training in self-government which the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands have enjoyed. Their lack of education and political experience, combined with their racial and linguistic diversities, disqualify them in spite of their mental gifts and domestic virtues, to undertake the task of governing the archipelago at the present time. Should our power by any fatality be withdrawn, the commission believes that the government of the Philippines would speedily lapse into anarchy, which would excuse, if it did not necessitate, the intervention of other powers, and the eventual division of the islands among them. Only through American occupation, therefore, is the idea of a free, self-governing and united Philippine commonwealth, at all conceivable. And the indispensable need from the Filipino point of view of maintaining American sovereignty over the archipelago is recognized by all intelligent Filipinos and even by those insurgents who desire an American protectorate. The latter, it is true, would take the revenues and leave us the responsibilities. Nevertheless, they recognize the indubitable fact that the Filipinos cannot stand alone. Thus the welfare of the Filipinos coincides with the dictates of national honor, in forbidding our abandonment of the archipelago. We cannot from any point of view escape the responsibilities of government which our sovereignty entails, and the commission is strongly persuaded that the performance of our national duty will prove the greatest blessing to the peoples of the Philippine Islands."

One of the closing chapters of the report is devoted to a tribute to "our soldiers and sailors in the war." The commission says that the presence of Admiral Dewey as a member of this body makes it unfitting to dwell on its personal achievements, but he joins in the eulogy of his comrades. The commission witnessed some of the many brave deeds of our soldiers, and they declare that all the skill, courage, and a patient endurance can do, has been done in the Philippines. They dismiss the reports of the desecration of churches, the murdering of prisoners and the committing of unmentionable crimes and say they are glad to express the belief that a war was never more humanely conducted.

The commission gives a general view of the value of the islands, their riches in agricultural and forest products, their mineral wealth, and their commanding geographical position. They state that the Philippine Islands should become one of the great trade centres of the East. Manila is already connected by new steamship lines with Australia, India and Japan and she will become the natural terminus of many other lines when a ship canal connects the Atlantic and the Pacific. It cannot be doubted that commerce will greatly increase and the United States will obtain a large share in this increment. Manila, with the immunity that it has so far enjoyed from that terrible pest, the bubonic plague, should become a distributing centre for China, Siam, the Straits Settlements, Tonquin, Annam and Australia. The report concludes:

"Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will, under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester.

A Crisis in the Filipino Cabinet Appears Imminent.

A crisis in the Filipino cabinet is predicted as the result of the resignation of Paterno and Buencamino, two Filipino leaders, who have lost the confidence of the rabid revolutionists. Some Filipinos who attempted to come to Manila with the Spanish commission received a message from Major General Otis saying the women and children would be given American protection, but the men who had cast their lot with the insurrection must remain with it. The party included a brother of General Luna, who was assassinated by the guard before Aguinaldo's house, with his family and the Filipino Secretary of the Treasury's family. The families returned to Tarlac.

Lieutenant Slavens, of General MacArthur's staff, reconnoitering with 18 men in front of Angeles, discovered a Filipino outpost in a trench. The Filipinos numbered about 40 men. As the Filipinos had sighted the Americans, Lieutenant Slavens' only course was to charge, and his party rushed to the trench, shooting and yelling. They killed three of the insurgents and wounded several, who have succeeded in escaping. None of the Americans was hit. Lieutenant Slaerns secured information of the enemy's position.

The feeling of disquiet aroused at Iloilo by the arrest of Santiago, the wealthy Filipino, who is charged with forming a revolutionary junta, has subsided. The natives in the quarter of the town were sullen and restless and were heard chanting the death song at night, with the refrain "the Americans sleep." A provost marshal's force surrounded the quarter and drove the suspicious looking natives outside the lines.

The Americans occupy Iloilo and the adjoining towns of Jaro and Molo with 4,000 men, consisting of the Eighteenth and Twenty-sixth Regiments, two battalions of the Nineteenth, a detachment of the Sixth Regiment and a battery of the Sixth Artillery. The insurgent force is now supposed to be between 3,500 and 5,000 armed men and many more unarmed. Their lines are about 900 yards from Jaro, which is occupied by the Twenty-sixth Regiment. The insurgents are supposed to have five smooth-bore cannon. For a long time past they have been building trenches between Jaro and their stronghold, Santa Barbara, eight miles north.

Snow Floods for Insulaters.

The thirty-one mile line of the Kootenay Transmission Company in British Columbia, says the Electrical Engineer, consists of two parallel and duplicate pole lines, on one of which the cross arms are roofed over to prevent the wet snow from piling upon the cross arms around the insulators, which it does to the height of some eighteen to twenty-four inches during seasons when there is no wind.

The cross arms are two in number, the upper one some eight feet in length with four pins, and the lower shorter, holding two pins. The upper one is covered with a cedar roofing twenty-four inches wide, sloping slightly downward from the pole each way toward the ends of the cross arm. The lower, immediately below it, is roofed to a width of sixteen inches. During the last winter service was continued over both lines, even when the exposed line had from ten to twenty inches of snow on the cross arms. If any leakage existed it was impossible to detect it, so that the roof appears to be quite an unnecessary precaution.

FARM TOPICS

Clearing Fence Corners.

When haying and harvest are done it is well to go around the fields and cut down weeds next to the fence that the mower and reaper could not reach. Since farmers have got out of the habit of swinging the scythe, fence corners grow up with shrubs and weeds that no good farmers would allow, and which soon grow away from the fence and take the fertility from crops for some distance into the field. Enough weeds are allowed to go to seed in some fence corners to seed the entire farm.

Trapping Hen Hawks.

Wherever there is low shrubbery around the house hens with broods of chickens will naturally seek that, less for the shade than as protection against depredators who might swoop down and carry off a young chick to be torn to pieces and eaten. The hen hawk usually finds some place where he can watch the brood unobserved, and make his seizure before the hen's warning cry causes her little ones to run for shelter. If a steel trap is set on top of a pole where it will be convenient for the hawk to alight, he will be very quickly caught. The trap should be secured by rope or chain so that the hawk cannot fly off with the trap. In this way, the worst enemy of the poultry grower may be easily and cheaply disposed of.

Green Feed For Dairy Cows.

It is unwise to allow cows to fall off in their flow of milk on account of short pasture and dry weather, for once a cow fails in her milk she will not get back to the original quality during the period of lactation. Every one who keeps cows should prepare for dry weather by sowing some crop to be used as green feed, but comparatively few do this and when the dry weather comes they allow their cows to fall off in milk production and lay it to Providence, when it is entirely due to improvidence. Almost every one who keeps cows grows corn and it is much cheaper to cut the green corn and feed it to the cows than it is to save the corn and lose the milk. Cows that are given a few stalks of green corn and a light feed of bran or shorts will maintain their flow of milk in the dryest weather, provided they have a plentiful supply of pure water to drink.

An Easy Way of Hauling Manure.

Manure hauling is generally a hard and disagreeable job, yet it is one that all successful farmers must perform. By the usual method of hauling it in the farm wagon, both the loading and the scattering are hard work. If a man does his duty by his farm he will use a manure platform often enough to pay for having one. The accompanying sketch will show one on low-wheeled running gears, and

MANURE PLATFORM ON WAGON.

without the side-boards, which are easily put on when required. It is merely a platform nailed to 2x4's, which are bolted securely to a frame made of 2x6 plank which fits inside the standards that hold the wagon box in place. There are holes cut through the platform to let the tops of these standards through. The platform sets just high enough to be free of the wheels. It can be made seven feet wide if that width is desired.—The Epitomist.

Halter Breaking Colts.

Every colt should be taught to lead with a halter while still with the dam. There is less difficulty at this early age than later, and also less liability to having the animal injured in its struggles to get free. The first thing to do is to make a strong head halter that can be let out or taken with buckles so as to exactly fit the head. Put on the head-halter at first without any hitching strap, and leave the colt all day to become used to it, taking off the halter at night. When the hitching strap is attached it should be held firmly, for if the colt finds that it can escape, it will be slow to unlearn the habit. It is well at first to lead the colt and its dam side by side. When he learns to stand by a hitching post without trying to pull away the breaking to lead may be considered complete. It takes very little time when this breaking to the halter is made while the colt is young. The handling that this requires is the first lesson to the animal that it is to be man's servant. If this is early impressed the breaking to harness is made much less difficult.

Keep the Nuts Tight.

There is probably nothing more essential in the running of farm machinery than keeping the nuts perfectly tight. If one becomes loose, the implement may be ruined in a short time. No machine can do good work if the closely fitting parts are allowed to become loose. It is astonishing how soon they will commence to wear themselves out of shape and how soon the machine will become unfitted for use.

I have on my farm an old rear cut mowing machine which has been in use for twenty-one years. I never get off the machine to oil it without examining every nut, and if any of them are loose I tighten them. I mow over some very rough ground, but in spite of this and because of good care the machine is in working condition today. The same principle holds good for every farm implement. Loss of nuts on a wagon often causes serious accidents. Frequent examination and proper tightening pay better than any work the farmer can do. The machine on which every nut is tight works much easier and is much more efficient.—Jasper S. Jennings, in Orange Judd Farmer.

An Interesting Samoan Ceremony.

The drinking of kava forms one of the most interesting ceremonies among the natives of Samoa. They are generally distinguished by the utmost formality, especially if a chief is present. "In such an event the kava is brewed in the presence of the gathering by a comely Samoan girl, picturesquely garbed in bright-colored lava-lava, garlands of flowers and a headdress of brilliant feathers. The liquor is then emptied into a large bowl supported by three legs, from which it is dished up in cocoanut shells. The first to be served is the chief, who, however, haughtily rejects the beverage five times before deigning to partake of it. After the chief has been waited upon the liquor is passed around to the remainder of the company, according to their rank or years, and as each one is about to receive his portion he claps his hands, which act is equivalent to a toast."

HOW CUBANS LIE.

They Have No Moral Sense Where the Truth Is Concerned.

It is often hard to tell whether a Cuban lies to you from ignorance or malice, says Herbert Pelham Williams in the Atlantic. On ordinary occasions and about matters that do not promise to affect himself, he is fairly truthful, but he seem to know no reason why he shouldn't tell a lie if he wants to. To the average Cuban who has always lived on his own island a lie is a thing to tell whenever it will serve any useful purpose—such as getting him out of a scrape, or securing an advantage, or getting money out of somebody, or conciliating some one, or creating a good impression. Here the absence of a moral sense becomes apparent. With the Cuban lying is not a matter of right, but of policy, his short-sightedness preventing him from perceiving that today's advantage may be tomorrow's loss. The statement, common among Americans who have lived in Cuba, that the Cubans are all liars, is much nearer the truth than most generalizations. Though they usually tell the truth, nearly all of them disseminate or equivocate whenever they see occasion. Hence it is not always easy to tell what a Cuban thinks or how he feels about the future of the island. He sometimes tells you what he thinks you want to hear. Every man of property wants Cuba to be under American control, but he will not admit it before a crowd, or even to another Cuban, unless convinced that he, too, is heartily in favor of it. The trait appears, likewise, in accounts of the Cuban army. However, it is only fair to say that the glowing descriptions given by the Cubans of the performances and the glorious victories of that somewhat mythical force are not intentional, deliberate, cold-blooded lies. Carried away by imaginations as fertile as the soil of their island, they actually believe their own monstrous inventions. For, after all, the Cuban loves better than all other things on earth to strike an attitude, to pose, to strut and brag and make himself out a great man and his gentle fellow-islands a great nation. Thousands of Cubans really believe that there was once a band of men worthy to be called a Cuban army, and that they fought battles. Others admit that there were merely little companies of starving stragglers, who sometimes fired their two cartridges apiece from ambush at Spanish scouting parties and then scattered. But they all think they did great execution. Get some American or Englishman who was with them to tell you his view of it. It will be discouragingly different. Cuba is infested with "after the war" soldiers, braggadocio mock heroes who never got within earshot or fighting.

A Prominent Physician.

Dr. C. I. S. Cawthon, of Andalussia, Ala., writes: "I find Tetterine to be superior to any remedy known to me for the care of Eczema and other stubborn forms of skin diseases." If there were only many others as honest as Dr. C. how much mankind would be blessed by this truly wonderful antidote for all itching eruptions. 50c. a box at druggists or by mail from J. T. Shuptrine, Savannah, Ga.

All the musicians who go to Balmoral are pleased with the appreciation of the queen, who thoroughly understands the good points of a performance. But the piano at Balmoral is said to be very inferior, and none of the performers like to mention it. They say there has not been a new one there since the death of the prince consort.

I Consider.

Dr. Kings Chill & Fever Tonic the best medicine made. W. L. FISHER, Pineville, N. C.

Doctors prescribe Kings—They know whats best.

BUCKWELL & DUNN Co., Charlotte, N. C. Sold by all medicine dealers, 50c or $ for $1.25 guaranteed.

Carlisle's Indian school is twenty years old. It has musicians, bicyclists, blacksmiths, tailors, carpenters and football players.

Beauty Is Blood Deep.

Clean blood means a clean skin. No beauty without it. Cascarets, Candy Cathartic clean your blood and keep it clean, by stirring up the lazy liver and driving all impurities from the body. Begin to-day to banish pimples, boils, blotches, blackheads, and that sickly bilious complexion by taking Cascarets,—beauty for ten cents. All druggists, satisfaction guaranteed, 10c, 25c, 50c.

Huddersfield, England, furnishes its residents with transportation, gas, electricity, stoves, fuel, houses and even beef from its own abattoirs.

"You Can't Catch the Wind in a Net."

Neither can you cure catarrh by local applications. It is a constitutional disease, and is cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla because it is a constitutional remedy. It expels from the Blood the impurity which causes the disease, and rebuilds and repairs the inflamed membranes.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

COLUMBIA STATE FAIR
WEEK BEGINNING NOV. 6TH,
See the STOVE EXHIBIT
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SHEPHERD SUPPLY CO.,
STATE AGENTS FOR
GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES
The World's Best
MANUFACTURERS OF
GALVANIZED CORNICE.

A Graphic Description.

The editor of the first American newspaper published in Cuba recently returned from Havana. To a friend he told an amusing story of his trials at gathering a competent staff of newspaper writers about him. This is a specimen of Cuban "reporting" that he exhibited, among other choice examples, says "Collier's Weekly."

"A man killed a dog belonging to another man. The son of the man whose dog was killed proceeded to whip the man who killed the dog of the man he was the son of. The man who was the son of the man whose dog was killed was arrested on complaint of the man whose dog the man who was assaulted had killed."

QUALITY AND NEWS.

Fame and Excellence Are Determining Factors in Successful Development.

ONE OF THE IMPORTANT FUNCTIONS OF HIGH-CLASS NEWSPAPERS.

In presenting interesting phases of scientific and economic problems, high-class newspapers frequently give information of as great value in their advertising columns as in those devoted to the publication of the principal events of the day, and when the fame of a product is extended beyond its natural limits into foreign lands, and a large demand created throughout Great Britain and her Colonies and the principal sea-ports and cities of Europe, Asia and Africa, it becomes a pleasant duty to note the fact and to tell of the points of excellence on which so great a success is based. We refer to the now world famed laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs, the product of the California Fig Syrup Company. The merits of this well known excellent laxative were first made known to the world through the medical journals and newspapers of the United States; and is one of the distinct achievements of the press. It is now well known that Syrup of Figs is an ethical proprietary remedy, approved by the most eminent physician—everywhere, because it is simple and effective, yet pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the system, and not only prompt in its beneficial effects, but also wholly free from any unpleasant after effects. It is frequently referred to as the remedy of the healthy, because it is used by people who enjoy good health and who live well and feel well and are well informed on all subjects generally, including laxatives. In order to get its beneficial effects, it is necessary to get the genuine Syrup of Figs, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only.

It takes an artist to draw four aces in a poker game.

Don't Tobacco Spit and Smoke Your Life Away.

To quit tobacco easily and forever, be magnetic, full of life, nerve and vigor, take No-To-Bac, the wonder-worker, that makes weak men strong. All druggists, 50c or $1. Cure guaranteed. Booklet and sample free. Address Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or New York.

Example.

"I wonder if it can be true that one can light a fire with ice?" said the maid with the spectacles. "If you hadn't forbidden me to mention the subject I might recur to the love I have for you," said the youth with the red owl tie and striped collar.—Indianapolis Journal.

Words of Famous Mission Worker.

Mr. John F. Barclay, a well known Atlanta man, suffered from dyspepsia. He says: "Atlanta, Ga., January 23.—Dr. Chas. O. Tyner: Having used Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy for years in my family I gladly add to what has already been said in its praise. Without exception it is the finest remedy on the market, and nothing would induce me to be with it. JNO. F. BARCLAY." 50c a bottle, at all druggists, or sent for price, express paid, by Tyner Dyspepsia Remedy Co., 45 Mitchell St., Atlanta, Ga.

Johnnie Knew.

The superintendent of a city Sunday school was making an appeal for a collection for a Shut-in society, and he said: "Can any boy or girl tell me of any shut-in person mentioned in the Bible? Ah, I see several hands raised. That is good. This little boy right in front of me may tell me. Speak up good and loud so that all will hear you, Johnnie." "Jonah!" shrieked Johnnie.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest colors of any known dye stuff. Sold by all druggists.

One of the most important of the new courses established at the University of Pennsylvania this year is that of commerce, diplomacy and international law. It is a special two years' course and is designed to prepare students for the diplomatic and consular service and for the conduct of international commercial relations.

To Cure Constipation Forever.

Take Cascarets Candy Cathartic. 10c or 25c. If C. C. C. fail to cure, druggists refund money.

It doesn't take a botanist to discover a blooming idiot.

On Sunday, during church hours, Toronto street cars must not run past churches at a speed exceeding four miles per hour.

Wanted.

Two traveling salesmen in each Southern state. $ 0.00 and expenses. Permanent position. Experience not absolutely necessary. Address Peerless Tobacco Works Co., Bedford City, Va.

Scotland seems a strange place to find a statue of Abraham Lincoln, and yet there is one there. It adorns a monument erected in old Calton burying ground, Edinburgh, to the memory of the Scottish Americans who fought in the American civil war.

The Moller Organ at The Philadelphia Exposition.

The musical features of the Exposition were exceptionally attractive last week. In the Auditorium concerts by the Damrosch Orchestra were held during the afternoon and evening, and on both occasions all the seats in the great hall were occupied by lovers of good music.

In addition to this there was an organ recital in the Auditorium immediately after the conclusion of the afternoon concert. This was in many respects one of the most notable performances of the kind ever given in this city. The organist was Clarence Eddy, whose reputation as an organist is second to none in the world. For over an hour more than 2000 music lovers listened to the playing of a master on one of the greatest musical instruments that has ever been constructed in the United States. This was the new famous organ constructed by M. P. Moller, of Hagerstown, Md., which since the opening of the Exposition has had a place on the stage of the Auditorium and has during this period been played by some of the most prominent organists in the country.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED CANNON.

Almost as ingenious a weapon as the celebrated gun which was intended to fire a bullet around a corner, is the double-barreled cannon—"the only one in the world"—described by the Athens (Ga.) Banner.

The cannon belonged to the Mitchell Thunderbolts, a company of old men organized here in 1863 purely for home defense. One of the company, Mr. John Gilleland, invented this cannon, and had it cast at the Athens foundry.

A fifty-foot chain, with the ends attached to two cannon balls, was the charge, and the idea of the inventor was that when the balls came out of the muzzle of the cannon they would have a tendency to diverge, draw the chain taut and mow down an entire company. The Thunderbolts took the cannon out into the country near Athens one day to test it.

It was properly charged, and was touched off with great ceremony. One of the balls got out a little ahead of the other, and then the mischief was to pay. It had a kind of circular motion, and plowed up about a quarter of an acre of ground, the members of the company in the meantime scattering in all directions to keep from being hit by the flying chain.

The old cannon was never used after that except at an occasional democratic jubilee, when charges of powder would be fired. About five years ago it disappeared. Recently it turned up in a junkshop, and the city promptly bought it, and will mount it near the Confederate monument.

Yellowstone Park geysers are slowly playing out.

Ayer's Pills

Does your head ache? Pain back of your eyes? Bad taste in your mouth? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills. They cure constipation, headache, dyspepsia, and all liver complaints. 25c. All druggists.

Want your mustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Then use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE for the Whiskers
50 cts. of Druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.

RIVER PARK, Marlow P. O., Ala., July 7th, 1899.
DR. EARL S. SLOAN, Boston, Mass.:
Dear Sir—I have used your Nerve and Bone Liniment for the last year, and have never before found its equal for man or beast. It is good especially for sprains and bruises on horses, and I am never without it. I have recommended it to several and it has never failed to give satisfaction. Do not be afraid to advertise it too highly, for it will cure where all other remedies fail.
Respectfully yours,
(signed) EDWARD MORRISON.
NOTE.—To any one who will send their name and address to Dr. Sloan, he will send them his book, "Treatise on the Horse," free.

Dr. Bull's
Cures all Throat and Lung Affections.
COUGH SYRUP
Get the genuine. Refuse substitutes.
IS SURE
Dr. Bull's Pills cure Dyspepsia. Trial, 30 for 5c.

Amherst has a course in modern governments and their administration.

How Are Your Kidneys?

Dr. Hobbs' Sarsaparilla Pills cure all kidney ills. Sample free. Add. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N. Y.

Women are the salt of the earth. Remember Lot's wife.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address
F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $ trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila. Pa.

I cannot speak too highly of Piso's Cure for Consumption.—Jos. FRANK HOBBS, 215 W. 23d St., New York, Oct. 20, 1895.

A new farce comedy is called "Vaccination." It ought to take. So 45.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascarets. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c, 25c. If C. C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Some men are born great, but the furnace man acquires his.

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CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
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OVERCOMES HEADACHES & FEVERS
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ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

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"CASCARETS do all claimed for them and are a truly wonderful medicine. I have often wished for a medicine pleasant to take and at last have found it in Cascarets. Since taking them my blood has been purified and my complexion has improved wonderfully and I feel much better in every way." MRS. SALLIE E. SELLARS, Luttrell, Tenn.

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REGULATE THE LIVER
Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c.
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